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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 068 *9 April 1981*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

- Polish MBFR Representative Assesses Value of Talks [ZYCIE WARSZAWY 3 Apr] BB 1

ALBANIA

- AWP Paper Outlines Government Position on Kosovo [ZERI I POPULLIT] B 1

BULGARIA

- More Events of Recent Party Congress Reported C 1
  - Turkish Delegate's Address C 1
  - Delegations Visit Varna C 2
  - Delegations' Departure C 3
- Zhivkov Receives Greetings From Poland's Kania C 3
- Zhivkov Chairs Jubilee Committee Session in Boyana C 3
- Delegate Addresses Sea Law Conference in New York C 3
- National Assembly Session Meets on 7 April C 4
- Customs Officials Find, Seize Smuggled Drugs C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Strougal Presents Socioeconomic Report to Congress D 1
- Lenart, Korcak Speak at 7 Apr Congress Session D 23
- Congress Proceedings, Speakers at 8 April Session D 25
  - Hoffmann on TU Role D 25
  - Other Morning Speakers D 27
  - Dzur on Defense D 28
  - Other Afternoon Speakers D 29
- Hoffmann Opens 9 April Session; Brezhnev Attends D 29
  - Brezhnev, Husak Attending D 29
- More Foreign Delegations at 16th Congress D 29
- PRACE Comment on Brezhnev Speech Reported [8 Apr] D 30
- Delegates in Other Congress-Related Activities D 30
  - Olszowski Addresses Workers D 30
  - Strougal Meets Libya's Jallud D 31
  - Bilak Meets RCP's Oprea D 31
  - Janza on Economic Integration D 32
  - Delegates Attend Concert D 33
- GDR Finance Minister Concludes Visit 3 April [RUDE PRAVO 4 Apr] D 33
- Chnoupek on Good State of Relations With FRG [DPA] D 33
- Briefs: Czech Cereals Production; Child Population D 33

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Central Committee Discusses Upcoming Congress E 1
- Fischer, Cuban Ambassador Sign Cooperation Accord E 1
- Verner Dedicates Memorial to Ernst Thaelmann E 1
  - Verner Speech E 2
- FDGB Chairman Tisch Receives Nicaraguan Delegation [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6 Apr] E 2
- Central Committee Sends Message to Metal Industry E 3
- Mueckenberger Lauds Joint Soviet Exhibition E 3

POLAND

Brezhnev Prague Speech Creates 'Decreasing Tension' G 1
  [GLOS PRACY]
Ney Speaks on Science, Brezhnev Prague Speech G 1
Ney Discusses 'Slow Changes' in PZPR Structure G 1
  [SZTANDAR MLODYCH 2 Apr]
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Organization Defends Bratkowski [3 Apr] G 3
Control Commission Criticizes Bratkowski on Method G 4
Olszowski Cites Need for Party Confidence, Candor G 4
  [TRYBUNA LUDU 4-5 Apr]
LE FIGARO: PZPR Weaker From Latest Plenum G 6
  [Margueritte, 31 Mar]
Personnel Changes Continue at All Party, State Levels G 8
Significance of Preelection Meetings Viewed G 9
Barcikowski Chairs PZPR Secretaries' Conference G 9
Jablonski, PZPR Activists Discuss 'Settling Accounts' G 10
Internal Affairs Vice Minister at Gorzow Conference G 10
Fiszbach Attends Gdansk Precongress Commission Plenum G 11
Kisiel Attends Lodz Plenum; Self-Criticism Voiced G 11
Bialystok PZPR Plenum Views Voivodship Tasks G 11
Leszno Party Plenum Studies Precongress Discussion G 11
Krakow PZPR Committee To Meet 9 April G 12
Malinowski Attends Joint ZSL, Party Meeting in Slupsk G 12
ZSL Presidium Views Draft Law on People's Councils G 12
Socialist Youth Leader on Renewal Process G 13
Walesa Denies Existence of Split in Solidarity G 13
  [Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET 7 Apr]
Walesa on Agreements, Jaruzelski, Wish To Quit G 15
  [Paris FRANCE-SOIR 8 Apr]
  Warsaw Cites Interview G 18
Solidarity Spokesman on KKP Session, Changes G 19
  [SZTANDAR MLODYCH 3-5 Apr]
Solidarity 'Thinker' Jan Litynski Interviewed G 20
Solidarity KKP Presidium Opens Gdansk Conference 9 Apr G 21
Farmers TU Issue Dominates Sejm Commission Session G 21
  Participants Interviewed G 22
Municipal Transport Workers TU Support Government G 23
Ministry, Solidarity Timber Workers Resume Talks G 23
  Communique Issued G 24
Radom Solidarity Meets With PZPR Official G 24
Solidarity-Government Talks Resume in Nowy Sacz G 24
NSZZ Data Processing Workers Meet in Warsaw G 25
Commentary on KOR Influence on Solidarity G 25
  [Podoski]
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Names Country's 'Political Enemies' G 27
  [Sokol in 3 Apr]
Vice Agricultural Minister Explains Increased Prices G 28
Government Reports on Availability of Food G 30
Rationing of Flour, Butter Introduced in Szczecin G 31
Deputy Food Minister Comments on Meat Rationing G 31
Ambassador to FRG on Plans To Cope With Crisis G 32
  [Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 8 Apr]
Jagielski, Economic Society Discuss Problems G 32
Major Part of Imports Coming From West G 32
Ministries, Banks Discuss Foreign Trade Situation G 33
Jaruzelski Appoints New Domestic Trade Vice Minister G 33
  [TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Apr]
Sources Disclose Existence of 'Retaliation Plan' G 33
  [Brussels LE SOIR 7 Apr]
POLITYKA Appraises Reagan's First 60 Days in Power G 36
'Genuine Concern' for Country Seen in Some U.S. Press G 36

- Kania Congratulates Zhivkov on Election to Post G 37
- POLITYKA Journalist Discusses Foreign Debts, Economy G 37
- SFRY's Dragosavac Cited on Kosovo Events G 39

ROMANIA

- Reportage on Trade Union Congress Proceedings H 1
  - 6 Apr Onescu Report H 1
  - 7 Apr Proceedings H 3
  - Leadership Elected H 3
- Central Committee Message to CPCZ Congress Reported H 4
- Ceausescu Congratulates Todor Zhivkov on Election H 5
- Foreign Minister Andrei Talks With UNESCO Head H 5
- Joint Commission Session With Pakistan Ends H 5
- Ceausescu Visits Agricultural Units in Mures H 6
- Ceausescu Visits Harghita Agricultural Units H 6
- General Olteanu Attends Military Awards Ceremony H 6
- SCINTEIA Report on Team Spirit-81 Maneuvers [2 Apr] H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

- Authorities Lift Restrictions Imposed on Kosovo I 1
  - Curfew Order Abrogated I 1
  - Restriction of Movement Lifted I 1
- Media React to Albanian Criticism on Kosovo I 1
  - Sundic Condemns Interference I 1
  - Belgrade Radio Response I 2
  - Pristina Daily's Reply [RILINDJA] I 4
- More Leadership, Popular Reaction on Kosovo I 6
  - Bodies Receive Support I 6
  - Youth Federation Presidium I 7
  - Kosovo Communists [POLITIKA 4 Apr] I 7
  - Kosovo Popular Reaction [POLITIKA 4 Apr] I 7
  - Croatian LC Official I 9
- Slovene Daily Sees Kosovo Events Uniting Country [DELO 3 Apr] I 9
- Joint Communique on Djuranovic Visit to Austria [BORBA 5 Apr] I 10
- Food Export Contracts Signed With USSR I 12
- Stambolic Receives USSR Deputy Minister Vasiliyev I 13
- LCY Central Committee Presidium Meets 7 April I 13
- Mikulic, Duratovic Attend Belgrade LCY Meeting I 13

POLISH MBFR REPRESENTATIVE ASSESSES VALUE OF TALKS

LD090809 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Apr 81 pp 1,4

[Karol Szyndzielorz 2 April Vienna interview with Polish representative at MBFR talks Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak: "In Vienna on Disarmament"]

[Text] Talks are taking place in the Austrian capital on the subject of a reduction in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. On Thursday, 2 April, the 268th successive meeting was held at the Hofburg. After it ended, we asked Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, Poland's representative at these negotiations, for an interview for ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, in how many sessions of the Vienna talks have you already participated?

[Answer] I have not counted them carefully but I suppose that this was the 200th. Including the time taken on preparations, our negotiations have been going on for over 8 years. They started in earnest in January 1973. If we were to compare our work's productivity with the results of the American-Soviet SALT talks, for instance, we would see that such a comparison would not be to the Vienna negotiations' advantage. The big powers have come to an understanding on important matters and the SALT I and SALT II agreements were signed as a result.

[Question] But the SALT II agreement, which was signed in Vienna, has not been implemented because it has not been ratified. So what good have the SALT talks done?

[Answer] I believe that they have nonetheless done some good. In my view, it is a question of East-West agreements as a whole. And the West is not trying to conceal the fact that the progress of our negotiations also depends on U.S.-Soviet relations. We can now say in Vienna that we are waiting for American foreign policy to take shape. For the time being, therefore, Western delegations have been sticking to their views which they put forward as long ago as December 1979.

[Question] What are their views?

[Answer] In most general terms, the West is in favor of very small reductions in armed forces which would be implemented by the United States and the Soviet Union only. As for the second phase of reductions, it would be postponed for some rather undetermined period. And yet, phase two would be of special importance--for Poland, for instance. As we know, the armed forces of the United States' allies represent 75 percent of the West's military potential. The West also attaches great importance to means accompanying any reductions which would help to ensure monitoring, inspection and stabilization. The last-mentioned function is similar to the notion of so-called CBM, that is, confidence-building measures. The aim of these means would be not only the monitoring of any agreement but also the consolidation of mutual confidence.

The fact that the West has made any agreement dependent on prior conditions--because this is the West's attitude--has complicated the situation. This applies to the demand that information about the strength of Soviet Armed Forces be coordinated.

[Question] Does this mean that nothing can be done in Vienna?

[Answer] This is not so. If we had reached the conclusion that our undertaking has no prospects, that it is hopeless, we would not have continued indefinitely with these talks. In 1980, socialist countries decided to make a start, after they had taken the West's new attitude into account. We have concentrated our efforts on phase one of the reductions while nonetheless paying attention to the question of linking it with the next stage through undertakings given by the remaining countries which have directly participated in the Vienna talks.

We have also kept in mind the question of so-called frozen undertakings with a view to ensuring that any reductions in the armed forces of the two superpowers do not lead to any increase in the manpower of the armies of other countries. For if this were to happen, what we now call reduction could turn out to be something completely different. The United States can withdraw 13,000 of its troops but we cannot allow certain other Western countries to freely build up the manpower of their armed forces.

A withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen would correspond to the withdrawal of 13,000 American servicemen. I refer to the 20,000 soldiers who are now in the reduction zone, not to the 20,000 Soviet soldiers who have been withdrawn as a result of a unilateral decision made by the Soviet Government. I believe that it should prove relatively easy to reach agreement with respect to this matter.

[Question] In view of this, why has the question of information about the state of armed forces been continually referred back?

[Answer] Mutual information was first exchanged in 1976. Some additional information was exchanged in January 1980 when previous information was corrected after the withdrawal of Soviet units was taken into account. The West has stubbornly called into question our information, maintaining that it is incomplete. However, I can state with all the authority at my disposal that the West has been unable to prove that this is the case. As a result, our discussions have led nowhere. In order to ensure progress in these negotiations, we can either discontinue discussions since they have been unfruitful or accept official information.

Especially since, after all, during stage one we have availed ourselves of assumed numbers whereas during stage two the avowed aim of the participants of the Vienna negotiations will be the achievement of numerical ceilings. At that stage, information will become of fundamental importance. I would not like to accuse the West of bad intentions but its present attitude in Vienna has hindered progress.

[Question] Has this diplomatic marathon not tired you? Is it worthwhile remaining in Vienna in view of the fact that no success has been achieved after so many years?

[Answer] We have stayed on in Vienna because we want to achieve something. The other side has also continued to negotiate in Vienna because it also probably wants to achieve something. However--and I agree with you at this point--there certainly have been some reasons to feel frustrated and tired. After all, we are talking about considerably smaller reductions than we had in mind before 1979. At that time, 200,000 soldiers on both sides were to be involved whereas it is now a question of merely 40,000; furthermore--we have learned this from experience--it is difficult to negotiate in stagnating situations. The same words, sentences and attitudes are repeatedly used or adopted.

But we came to Vienna inspired by a common and, after all, rational premise that the level of armaments in central Europe is unduly high, that no one needs it and that this can lead nowhere.

[Question] Maybe this is a naive question but it has frequently been put to me and I will, therefore, repeat it--have the Vienna negotiations been worthwhile?

[Answer] I will first mention changes for the worse. As a result of NATO decisions with respect to missiles, nuclear problems have been excluded from our negotiations. Furthermore, discussions have been taking place in Western countries about strengthening conventional military structures in central Europe. As for positive changes, Vienna negotiations have been worthwhile, among other things, because over many years some genuine options for steps leading to reductions have finally been agreed upon on and the principles of separate agreements have been discussed.

Any such agreement would have some, albeit limited, influence on the arms' race. These are no dreams on our part; this would really occur.

[Question] From the viewpoint of Vienna negotiations, how do you assess the role of the conference on military detente and disarmament which could take place as a result of decisions which will probably be adopted in Madrid?

[Answer] Our negotiations and such a conference are not inconsistent with each other. We have been given a task to fulfill: Reduction in armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This is a concrete task to which a conference on military detente and disarmament could contribute at a later stage of its work and decisions. An agreement in Vienna would make it possible to reduce armed forces, and introduce limitations and monitoring means. It would represent a kind of model. We have gained some positive experience. What is more, any favorable result in Vienna would be a fact of military detente in Europe. On the other hand, any lack of agreement would have a negative effect. This is why socialist countries have never regarded the conference on military detente and disarmament as competing against our negotiations.

[Question] How many members has the Polish delegation in Vienna?

[Answer] The Polish delegation is one of the smallest. It consists of three people. It is the smallest of all delegations from socialist countries which have been participating directly in the talks.

[Question] I once heard it said that even the longest negotiations are bound to be much cheaper than the shortest conflict....

[Answer] You will probably not be surprised if I say that I agree with this view. I would like to add that, despite all the weakness of these talks and all difficulties and resistance, it would be much worse for us all if the negotiations were either suspended or called off outright. If this happened, bad times would indeed ensue for central Europe.

AWP PAPER OUTLINES GOVERNMENT POSITION ON KOSOVO

AU081123 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Apr 81

["Why Police Violence and Tanks Were Used Against the Albanians in Kosovo; editorial of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 8 Apr (ATA)--Under the above title the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" carries an editorial, which reads:

The Yugoslav press and radio-television have launched a campaign of extreme mystification about the causes which prompted the Kosovo students and working people to come out in demonstration. What immediately catches one's attention in the speeches of the leaders and the endless articles that cover the pages of the Yugoslav newspapers, in particular those of Belgrade, is the highly chauvinist tone and a complete lack of any realistic analysis and objective stand toward the tragic events in Kosovo. Not only the specters of Rankovic, but even the defunct souls of the Karagjordjevics have been revived. Now they are employing the stick and the tanks to silence the voice of the Albanian population in Yugoslavia, to clamp hard on it, to suppress and subdue it.

However, irrespective of what is said and written in Yugoslavia, the real causes of the demonstrations in Kosovo, their content, the demands raised in them cannot be covered up with false and noisy phrases as the Belgrade staffs are doing. Any objective man, any unbiased observer sees and realizes immediately that the great backwardness of Kosovo, the poverty and misery of its people, their lack of democratic freedoms and political rights lie at the root of the recent events in that region. The demonstrations are the explosive expression of an intolerable situation which has continued for dozens of years, of the further worsening of the prospects for a way out of this situation.

According to information given by the Yugoslav press, the national income per capita in Kosovo is 6 times lower than in Slovenia, about 5 times lower than in Croatia and 3.5 times lower than in Serbia. In the recent years the rate of industrial growth in Kosovo has been 4-5 times slower than in Serbia. Unemployment in Kosovo is 20 times larger than in Slovenia and 2.5 times larger than in Serbia. More than 110,000 workers have emigrated to look for jobs outside Kosovo and Yugoslavia, in addition to 70,000 others, most of them qualified workers, who are jobless in Kosovo.

The leaders of Yugoslavia and Kosovo, too, know and acknowledge these facts. In a speech delivered in Pristina, V. Djuranovic, chairman of the Executive Council of Yugoslavia, has said: "The development of Kosovo is marking time... It is clearly apparent that the policy of rapid development of the region is not being realized in the proportions envisaged by the plan. On the contrary, the gap between Kosovo and the other parts of the country is growing ever wider... Economic investments in Kosovo are 43 per cent lower than their average in Yugoslavia".

M. Bakali, chairman of the Presidency of the L.C.Y. of Kosovo, in a speech delivered at the 15th meeting of the C.C. of the LCY (December 1980) has said: "...The aim of reducing the gap in the degree of development of Kosovo as compared with the average of the country was not achieved. On the contrary a further widening of this gap took place... Thus, instead of a 60 [percent] rate of development of the region above the rate of development of the country as a whole, as was planned, the rate of development of Kosovo was 46.9 percent under the average of the country.

The tendency to the widening of this gap, says he, continues from 1947 to this day. This process of the widening of the gap, M. Bakali says, has reached a critical limit".

From this situation one clearly sees why the people of Kosovo are dissatisfied and why they came out in demonstrations to voice this dissatisfaction in the way they thought better and in the form they found more suitable.

What did the Kosovo students do and what did they demand for Belgrade to thunder and storm against them? The Yugoslav leaders themselves and the press communiques have publicly and officially acknowledged that, in their March 11 demonstrations, the Pristina students have expressed their dissatisfaction with the economic situation, the bad living conditions, the discrimination made against them as compared with the other students of Yugoslav universities. As was frequently said by the Yugoslav press itself, they had several times expressed this dissatisfaction to both the local and central authorities. Likewise, the working people of Kosovo had time and again spoken and complained about the backwardness of Kosovo and pointed out the need for the adoption of urgent measures for the development of the region. But nobody lent an attentive ear to these just and essential demands. There is general callousness toward the needs of the people who have been left at the mercy of the fate. Had there been any concern about Kosovo, with its endless mineral resources, its fertile land, its brave and industrious people, this region would not be in the state it is in now. Certainly, these assets are exploited. Coal is extracted in millions of tons, heat power stations generate billions of kilowatts, lead is smelted in torrents in Trepce, chromium, nickel, magnesite are heaped mountain-high, the wheat of Kosova fills whole echelons of wagons and the tasty meat of Kosovo goes to all European markets. Then, why Kosovo is marking time? These are the questions the students and the people of Kosovo put to the Yugoslav leaders and they got bullets in reply.

The Yugoslav leaders say that in Yugoslavia the nations and nationalities, the different working people and collectives are self-administered, that they themselves decide about the economic development of enterprises, villages, cities, republics, etc. Here we do not want to enter into ideological polemics with their theories and practices, but we would like to ask a simple question: In this so-called socialist and self-administered country, in the SFRY, on the basis of the rights granted by the Yugoslav Constitution, do the people and youth of Kosovo have the right, do they enjoy the freedom, to put the question why do the other regions of Yugoslavia develop, while this does not occur with Kosovo? It seems that somebody hinders the development of Kosovo and the leadership of the federation must know who he is, as it has itself recognized that Kosovo is both potentially rich and effectively poor.

The speeches of some Kosovo leaders as well as several press organs have revealed that in their demonstrations, the Pristina students, besides protesting against their difficult economic situation, demanded more freedom and democratic rights, the raising of Kosovo to the status of a federated republic. On this problem too, the question arises: On the basis of so-called self-administrative democracy do the peoples of Yugoslavia have the right to demand these things?

Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidency of the C.C. of the L.C.Y. of Yugoslavia, in a speech delivered on April 3, said about the events in Kosovo: "Experience has proved that we always have suffered damage when we have overlooked the moments which were of historic importance to us ."

This "valuable" piece of advice he gives is to the point not only for the leadership of the SFRY, but it is also a reminder for the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. It is a recommendation not only for the Serbian people, but also for the Albanian people living on their soil in Yugoslavia.

Here we want to stress that the Yugoslav leadership has forgotten nothing, nor has it ever wanted to consider history as it should in order not to allow the bitter past to be repeated.

In the same speech, Dusan Dragosavac says "We have resolved in the best possible way the question of nationalities, of national republics and, in the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the question of autonomous regions." The same thing is also stressed by Dobrivoje Vidic, chairman of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, who, venting his spleen and deep hatred on Kosovo, said, "The autonomous socialist regions enjoy full independence and equality within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia." In short, "full independence and equality," but under the wing of Serbia.

These assertions of the Yugoslav leaders show that even after the national-liberation war of the peoples of Yugoslavia, the old story was not forgotten: Kosovo remained an "autonomous region" of the republic of Serbia and the Albanian population, compact in both its nationality and territory, was divided among three republics of the Yugoslav federation. Why did this happen? It is up to Dragosavac Vidic and their ilk to explain it ideologically, politically, geographically and economically. If such an analysis is made, then it will be seen how worthless are assertions like those of Dragosavac when he says "We have resolved in the best possible way the question of nationalities and national republics."

In part of his speech, the secretary of the Presidency of the C.C. of the L.C. of Yugoslavia, after claiming that the problems of nationalities have been correctly solved in Yugoslavia, says: "Nevertheless, it would be an illusion to think that we have solved them in a permanent and perfect way and that there will be no inter-national problems." Clearly, he admits that the ever so complicated problems of nationalities "have not been solved in a permanent and perfect way." Then the conclusion must emerge that the peoples who make up Yugoslavia should try to bring the solution of these problems to perfection. Thus, it is up to the peoples of Yugoslavia to solve and perfect them democratically within the framework of the SFRY.

Now, the Albanians living in Kosovo, who constitute the overwhelming part of its population, demand, abiding by constitutional norms, but also coming out into the streets, that the region of Kosovo should be liberated from the tutelage of Serbia. They demand recognition of the status of a republic of Kosovo within the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.

What crime have the people of Kosovo committed by forwarding this demand, for this is how it was described by the leadership of the federation of Yugoslavia and by some top leaders of the region of Kosovo? They committed no crime at all. On the contrary, these legitimate demands were underrated, were considered hostile, and as a result, things came to the demonstrations which took place.

The Albanian people of Kosovo and the other regions of Yugoslavia have never been allowed to freely and democratically express themselves about the status the regions where they live should have. Other people have decided the issue instead.

And when, after many peaceful demands, they demanded loudly for the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia to hear, that Kosozo called for the status of a republic within the framework of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, those who turned a deaf ear did not hesitate to attack the Albanians within tanks and fire at them. Not only that, but the brave Kosovo students were accused of allegedly acting like the gangsters of Chicago, of allegedly driving the youngsters ahead of them. These ignoble methods may be attributed to others, but never to the Albanians who have fought and are fighting with sword unsheathed. This allegation of the Yugoslav press proves the contrary, that is, that the demonstrations had a popular and peaceful character. This allegation also gives one to understand that, but for the crowd of young pupils, the Serbian police would have mown people down with machine-guns. These things cannot be easily forgotten. They do not show strength, but weakness. They do not show maturity, but confusion.

Why doesn't the leadership of the federation make a correct study of the demands for the institution of a republic within the framework of the federation. Why doesn't it interpret them as demands deriving from the Constitution itself of the SFRY, but hastens to call them "hostile, counterrevolutionary, upsetting the stability, disintegrating Yugoslavia"? Haven't the Albanians of Kosovo all the qualities and characteristics making up a nation. Don't they live on a compact territory, do they lack a common language and culture, a common spiritual constitution, aren't they in a position to govern themselves, but need someone else's tutelage, are they so few in number as to make their raising to the status of a republic unworthwhile, aren't there such other federated republics in Yugoslavia as would make the republic, that the Albanians of Kosovo claim, an exception?

Questions must be examined with objectivity and justice, and things must not be left to reach the point that the leaderships of all levels are set in motion to arouse among the peoples of Yugoslavia feelings of hatred and enmity towards the Albanians, to the point that all the forces are mobilized to attack, to insult, to beat, to kill, to maim and shut behind bars the best flower of the valiant Albanian youth of Kosovo and other Albanian regions.

It is neither to the honour, nor to the interest of Yugoslavia that half of the Serbian police force and the Belgrade militia, armed cap-a-pie, [as received] were rushed to Kosovo, that the cities of Kosovo were surrounded with tanks, its skies covered with planes and its airfields filled with paratroopers.

No, this should not have happened. We sternly condemn this unprecedented violence in Kosovo. Those truly responsible for this situation must be found out, but they are not in Kosovo, nor are they in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as is inferred by allusions and innuendos. They must be sought and found deeper, in the subjective and objective factors in the policy pursued by the Yugoslav leadership.

The demonstrations and just demands of the Albanian students and people of Kosovo have been seen and interpreted from a wrong angle, have been treated in a hostile way and with extreme brutality. We think that these matters should have been tackled with coolheadedness and wisdom, taking special account of the fact that the Albanian population in Yugoslavia has always been treated unjustly and that chauvinistic forces have tried to carry out savage revenge, both in the ancient or recent history.

Seeking to intimidate a people by means of monstrous epithets and tanks, as is being done with Albanians in Yugoslavia, achieves nothing.

Unprejudiced, level-headed, quiet and reasonable talks should be conducted with the Albanians of Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and with those who have emigrated, urged by misery and unemployment. They must enjoy all the rights and full equality with the other people within the federation of Yugoslavia.

Every proposal and just demand of the Albanians residing in Yugoslavia, which is not to the liking and spoils the humour of the federal and regional leaderships, is unhesitatingly dubbed "hostile, Albanian chauvinist, irredentist etc". Likewise, every protest against the injustices done and being done to the Albanians, and these injustices are neither few nor small, is written under these offensive categories.

What does the epithet "nationalist", applied to the Albanians, mean in the mouth of Yugoslavs? The word "nationalist" derives from the word natio, which means nation, nationality. Any dictionary, small or big, explains it clearly. But the epithet "nationalist" in the mouth of the Yugoslavs is a demand for submission to the bigger nation, a demand that people give up their love for their country, motherland and nation.

Trying to deny a nation its nationality, sovereignty and all attributes deriving from it makes the words nation and nationality, which Yugoslavs have always on the tip of their tongue and written on paper, be mere demagogy. These attempts cause frictions which lead to unwanted and dangerous confrontations. Trying to suppress and liquidate the traditions and national aspirations of a people, is bound to lead to self-defensive reaction.

Only Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism, the theory of Marx, Lenin and Stalin, find a correct solution to the national problems.

In the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia things have gone so far so that a "Moslem nationality" has been invented in the republic of Bosnja-Herzegovina, in Kosovo and wherever Albanians live. It is said that "Moslem nationality" is allegedly something specific of Yugoslavia. But it is astonishing that neither a "Christian-Orthodox nationality nor a "Roman Catholic nationality" exist in Yugoslavia. Let those who want explanations for this read the memorandum of V. Cubrilovic, former political consultant with the monarchic regime and former minister of the SFRY, now academician of Yugoslavia, addressed to Stojadinovic's royal government in 1937. If one reads this memorandum one realizes better why every action of the Albanians of Kosovo, within the Constitution and the laws of the federation, is immediately described as "Albanian chauvinism", why, in order to shut people up in prisons and concentration camps, they are dubbed "irredentists" offhand. To accuse as "irredentists" an entire people and nation of more than 2 million inhabitants, as is the part of the Albanian nation living in their own territory in Yugoslavia, you yourself must not be a chauvinist and you must have liquidated all the causes and sources of national injustice, which are the spawn of the imperialists and the old feudal-bourgeoisie of the Balkans. If the principle of self-determination of the peoples is applied, as they claim they have done after the national liberation war, why should there be any irredentism at all?

Before speaking about this so-called irredentism, it is necessary to go back to the past, to explain the economic-cultural backwardness, the mass unemployment and forced emigration of the Albanians, who account for the largest part of emigrants from Yugoslavia abroad. The situation in Kosovo is not explained with the "world crisis", as some Yugoslav leaders, self-styled theoreticians of the federation and of Kosovo, try to.

In regard to the so-called Albanian chauvinism, it must be said that the very character of the Albanians and their history in the centuries refute the accusation brought against the Albanians of Yugoslavia. The Albanian has never oppressed or exploited any other people. Nor has he ever attacked other peoples or robbed their lands. The opposite has happened with the Albanians. Therefore, chauvinism should be sought and found elsewhere, and not among the Albanians of Kosovo or those of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who constitute one people and one nation. Chauvinism should be sought precisely among those Yugoslav leaders who ordered the attack with tanks and Serbian police, who killed, bled, tortured and imprisoned the Albanian students, workers and peasants, the grand-children of the heroes of our people, Isa Boletini, Bajram Curri, Abdyl and Naim Frasheri, Sulejman Vokshi, Ymer Prizreni, Azem and Shote Galica, Cerciz Topulli and Selam Salaria, the brothers and fellow-fighters of Hajdar Dushi, Hysni Kapo, Miladin Popovic, Emin Duraku and thousands of heroic Albanian, Montenegrin, and Macedonian partisans who fought together, like brothers, and shed their blood in Yugoslavia for the freedom, independence and the right to self-determination of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Do they in Belgrade want the Albanian not to be patriotic? No, this will never happen. The Albanian has always defended himself with heroism and has emerged victorious over his enemies, because he has always been in his right. Everywhere he lives, works and fights, he has always shown maturity and patience. However, as Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, "Don't anger the Albanian people. They are patient, but when the Albanians are angered, even the flint-stone burst into fire and flames."

The centuries-old history of the Albanians and the history of the national liberation war have shown that the sons and daughters of our people have shed their blood to help the fraternal neighbouring peoples. They are characterized by a lofty spirit of sacrifice and profound internationalist feelings. With Yugoslavia we have wanted and want to be in good neighbourliness. Our stand is unalterable. If some one, imperialism or social-imperialism, attacks Yugoslavia, our people, socialist Albania, will fight shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Yugoslavia. This is our word and we'll live up to it.

Our opinion and international public opinion cannot accept and reconcile themselves with the barbarous actions being committed against the Albanians in Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav leadership should be prudent. It must study its internal problems and solve them correctly, and not go on giving lectures in abundance to others about "moderation, peaceful solution of conflicts, the right of man and peoples" and so on.

We think that tempers must be cooled, in the first place by the Yugoslav leaders. The questions of the Albanians living in Yugoslavia should be examined with a cool head, with wisdom and equanimity. If they go about it differently, the wound will never heal, on the contrary, will grow worse. We do not want this to happen and we are ready to give our aid, with all the pure and noble sentiments and thoughts of our hearts and minds, in order to safeguard our friendship with the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia, to maintain the relations of good neighbourliness that have been established between us to assist, as we have done up to now, our Albanian brothers in every direction, to develop trade relations and cultural exchanges with them, as we do with the other peoples of Yugoslavia, on the basis of agreements concluded between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.

This is in the interest of our two states, in the interest of friendship, of good neighbourliness, which at no moment admit interference in the internal affairs of one another.

Albania has not interfered and does not interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. This is a basic principle of our policy. Even by expressing our view on the recent events in Kosovo we do not interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. However, we raise our voice, and we have a right to do so when injustice is done to our brothers, when violence and repression are used against them, when various slogans such as Albanian chauvinism, irredentism, etc. are employed to discredit the Albanian youth and people of Kosovo. Just as Yugoslavia or any other state, has the right to defend its national minorities and ask for their rights, we, too, enjoy this right. The London treaty, the treaty of Versailles and any other imperialist treaty cannot be made to pass again on the backs of the Albanian people. This must be clear to everyone, friends and enemies, big and small states, imperialists and revisionists, anti-communists and pseudo-socialists, as well as to the communist comrades and brothers and to the progressive people.

MORE EVENTS OF RECENT PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

Turkish Delegate's Address

TA041000 (Clandestine) Voice of Turkish Communist Party in Turkish, to Europe and Turkey 0600 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Speech by Turkish Communist Party Central Committee Secretary General Bilen to the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] Very dear comrades, on behalf of the Turkish Communist Party [TCP] Central Committee, the Turkish working class and all Turkish toilers, I extend my most sincere greetings to the 12th Congress of the brotherly Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP]. The BCP has always had a special place for the Turkish communists. There are deep-rooted struggle ties that go back a long time between the two brotherly parties. The lessons drawn from the rich historical experiments of the BCP have always carried great importance for the struggle of the Turkish communists. Today, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, under the leadership of the BCP, is moving with confident steps in the construction of a developed socialist community. The report submitted to the congress by Comrade Todor Zhivkov outlined the progress being made in this respect.

The Turkish communists and all the progressive forces are proud of the success of the brotherly Bulgarian people. The fact that the Seventh 5-Year Plan was implemented successfully, the fact that the people's material and moral prosperity has been increased and the fact that socialist Bulgaria has developed in all fields show that the Bulgarian communists have been carrying out the duties they established for themselves successfully.

The existence and development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria make great contributions to the strengthening and effectiveness of the world socialist system of which it is an inalienable part. The fact that the BCP has made its brotherly ties with the CPSU a cornerstone of its foreign policy together with BCP's loyalty to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism play a determining role in this.

Dear comrades, the recently held 26th CPSU Congress has been a new milestone in the peace struggle of the world peoples. At a time when the aggressive imperialist circles are increasing, to an extraordinary degree, the effectiveness of their antipeace efforts, the constructive peace proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev on behalf of the Soviet Union have proven once again that the Soviet Union is the fortress of world peace.

Today, imperialism's most aggressive circles--mainly U.S. imperialism--are stepping up their policies of confrontation with the socialist countries and achieving military supremacy. The are trying to go back in history, to go back to the cold war period.

The expansionist U.S. imperialist circles are trying to further expand NATO's sphere of influence in (?our country and the Middle East).

The Beijing administration's increasing military cooperation with imperialism is another factor endangering peace. Aggressive imperialist circles are continuing to carry out armed interferences in several countries against the national and social liberation struggles of the peoples of those countries. Together with the other socialist countries, the active peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and its constant efforts to develop detente and cooperation in the world and in Europe, especially in the Balkans, carry great importance at this stage when great dangers have emerged against world peace.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is the fortress of peace and security in the Balkans. Socialist Bulgaria has carried out an important function in all of the positive changes that have occurred toward peace security and cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula.

Dear comrades, the goodneighborly and cooperative relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Turkey, two Balkan countries, and the further development of these relations is very important at a time when U.S. imperialism has intensified its hegemonistic efforts in our region and when our country is in a deep crisis. The TCP is making active efforts for the development of the friendship between these two close neighbors and between the two peoples. It is opposing with all its might the imperialist-provoked reactionary efforts against the development of these relations and the efforts to undermine this friendship. The friendship between Turkey and Bulgaria is very important not only for the interests of the two countries but for peace and security in the region as well.

Our party defends the position that the basic condition for the liberation of our country from backwardness and crises and for the improvement of the people's living and working conditions is to put an end to the sovereignty of imperialism, of the collaborationist monopolies and of the big landlords in Turkey's economic and political life. Our party defends the position that the most basic condition for putting an end to the pressures and heavy military loads imposed by imperialism on our country is to withdraw from NATO, to eliminate the U.S. bases in the country and to tear up the bilateral slavery agreements. Our party is waging a struggle to keep peace and security alive in our region and in the world.

The measures adopted by the military regime in Turkey have limited leftist terrorism and, to a certain extent, the effectiveness of the neofascist Nationalist Action Party [NAP].

On the other hand, the parties and organizations of the working class and the democratic forces are being oppressed intensely. The progressive forces and especially the class unionists are being subjected to the greatest amount of arrests, mass tortures and oppression in recent years. Objectively, this oppression and the elimination of the main democratic rights and freedoms strengthens the positions of the most reactionary forces. Today, the activities of these reactionary forces have increased. This situation brings our country face to face with new dangers. Externally, to be dragged toward imperialist adventures; internally, the merciless crushing of the workers for the interests of a handful of monopolists, the closer attachment of our economy to imperialist monopolies and the restrengthening of the neofascist positions.

The TCP calls on all the national democratic forces of our country to unite in order to weaken imperialism's and reaction's positions, in order to put an end to the junta's antidemocratic pressures and to move toward democracy.

Dear comrades, I believe that the brotherly ties between Dimitrov's party, the BCP, and the TCP, ties which have a deep-rooted historical basis, will be strengthened in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The TCP wishes the BCP great success in its 12th congress. Long live the Leninist BCP! Long live the People's Republic of Bulgaria; long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

Delegations Visit Varna

AU081535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The delegations of the Australian Socialist Party led by (Trevor MacCandle), member of the Executive Committee at the Central Committee; of the U.S. Communist Party led by (Sherlin Mitchel), member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee, and of the Canadian Communist Party led by Elizabeth (Rowley), member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, which attended the 12th BCP Congress, have left Varna.

Today, prior to their departure the delegations visited the scientific-production viniculture complex [name indistinct].

Delegations' Departure

AU081544 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The following delegations that attended the 12th BCP Congress have left Bulgaria: The delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Guillermo Garcia Frias, Politburo member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and vice preisdent of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; the delegation of the Colombian Communist Party led by (Alvaro Velasquez), Politburo member and member of the party's Central Committee Secretariat; the delegation of Zambia led by Ruben Camanga, member of the United Party of National Independence of Zambia and chairman of the Political and Juridicial Committee of the party Central Committee; the delegation of the Turkish Communist Party led by the party's Central Committee Secretary General (Bilen), and the delegation of the Madagascar Congress of Independence Party led by (Rishar Adriamandzhato), the party's national chairman.

At Sofia airport the delegations were seen off by Comrades Petur Mladenov and [name indistinct] and by other officials.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM POLAND'S KANIA

AU082008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received a telegram from Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who congratulated Zhivkov on his being elected secretary general of the BCP Central Committee.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the traditional fraternal relations between the two Marxist-Leninist parties, based on international interaction, will continue to successfully develop in the interest of friendship between the two peoples and two parties.

ZHIVKOV CHAIRS JUBILEE COMMITTEE SESSION IN BOYANA

AU081650 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] A session of the All-National Jubilee Committee to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state has been held at the Boyana Residence. The session was chaired by Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman. A calendar plan on the basic developments connected with marking this jubilee was approved and a decision on opening a subscription campaign for the 1,300-fund was adopted.

The session also adopted a proposal to approve jubilee medals and also elected an operational bureau of the All-National Jubilee Committee.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES SEA LAW CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

AU071948 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 7 Apr (BTA)--In his statement at the currently sitting session of the sea law conference at the United Nations, Rear-Admiral Uzunov, the Bulgarian representative at the session, said that with the drafted convention the territorial waters expanded from 3 or 6 miles to 12 miles now subjected to world unification. "In this way," said the Bulgarian representative, "numerous sea routes will find themselves within the expanded perimeter of territorial waters, which to a greater extent requires the need to preserve the right to peaceful passing of all vessels, military included, as provided for in the draft for 'The Statutes of Rights in Territorial Waters' worked out by the Hague Conference in 1930." In conclusion the rear-admiral said that it was impossible to achieve the aim "without mutual compromise". Saying that Bulgaria cannot be satisfied with all provisions of the convention, but she nevertheless accepted them, he said: "We must be guided first of all by the spirit of cooperation and good political will."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION MEETS ON 7 APRIL

AU071443 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1200 GMT on 7 April 1981 carries a live report from the National Assembly in Sofia on the 16th Session of the Seventh National Assembly.

At 1200 GMT the announcer says that Todor Zhivkov and other state leaders enter the hall and take their places. Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, opens the session and proposes that the National Assembly deputies and those present observe a few moments of silence to pay homage to the memory of the deceased National Assembly deputy of the 83d Vratsa Okrug constitutency, Velko Rusinov Velkov.

Bonev then proposes the following agenda:

"1. Draft bill on approval of normative documents issued by the State Council from 19 December 1980 to 12 March 1981."

At this point Bonev gives the floor to Pencho Kosturkov, speaker of the Legislative Commission and National Assembly deputy. At 1203 GMT the announcer states that the session is continuing its work and a further report will be supplied at 1400 GMT.

At 1300 GMT the announcer reports again from the National Assembly hall: "The 16th Session of the Seventh National Assembly has ended. The National Assembly deputies approved the normative documents issued by the State Council from 19 December 1980 to 12 March 1981. The bill on prior termination of the mandate for people's councils, mayors and counselors at the municipalities as of 6 June 1981 was approved. This is being done for the purpose of holding these elections together with the parliamentary elections, as well as with the elections for judges and jurors, since the term of credentials for the Seventh National Assembly deputies, judges and jurors expires 30 May 1981."

The announcer states that Bonev delivered the closing speech, characterizing the Seventh National Assembly's mandate as fruitful. The report ends at 1302 GMT.

CUSTOMS OFFICIALS FIND, SEIZE SMUGGLED DRUGS

AU071926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The Ministry of Finance has reported that custom organs attached to the directorate of customs and customs control uncovered the smuggling of large quantities of drugs, on 31 March and on 5 April at the Kapitan Andreevo border point. A total of 42 kilograms of heroin has been seized. The heroin was being transported by foreigners to some West European countries.

STROUGAL PRESENTS SOCIOECONOMIC REPORT TO CONGRESS

LD071600 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Report on the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR in the Period 1981-85, delivered at the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium--live]

[Text] Comrade delegates, esteemed guests!

The report on the activity of the party and the development of society since the 15th congress and on further tasks, which was delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee, realistically assesses the results our working people achieved under the party leadership in all sectors of social life. At the same time it sets out a new, demanding program for the further construction of the country and socialist society for the coming 5-year period.

Our congress deliberations are taking place under the impression of the great wealth of ideas, initiatives and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In the report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the current stage of building a communist society in the Soviet Union and international development and its outlook were subjected to a profound and detailed analysis. The basic guidelines, which the 26th congress approved for the development of society in the coming period, too, met with the extraordinary interest of the entire world public. This magnificent program is for us, too, for our own work an encouragement and lesson and it opens new possibilities for further mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries.

The significance of our 16th CPCZ Congress is underlined by the presence of the head of the CPSU delegation, that great friend of the Czechoslovak people, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. [applause]

Comrades! The speech by Comrade Husak explained and documented the most important aims, intentions and tasks of our economic policy in the coming period. They proceed from the draft of the "Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1981-85," with which our party and the public were acquainted and which the 16th congress is to examine and approve. The draft proceeds from the analysis of the existing developments, from the results we achieved during the past 5-year period. We can say with satisfaction that we made further progress in building an advanced socialist society, improving living and working conditions of our people and strengthening their social guarantees. This was achieved through the creative and selfless work of our citizens, which, under the leadership of our party, translated the line of the 15th congress into concrete values. The committed activity of other political parties, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Union of Youth and other social and interested organizations associated in the National Front--made a substantial contribution toward this.

The growth of social production continued during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The economic potential of the country increased. The living conditions of the working people were improved. This is borne out by the growth of national income, which last year was 20 percent higher than in 1975. Compared with the Fifth 5-Year Plan, it was higher by Kcs433 billion. This extra was 90 percent accounted for by growth of labor productivity, which increased during the past 5-year period by 17.6 percent.

Industrial production grew by 25 percent. Engineering output increased by 38.5 percent and the output of the chemical industry by 30 percent. New technologies were applied in all branches and the stock of machinery and the availability of energy were increased. Construction output grew by 25 percent. Its industrialization by mechanization and prefabrication continued and its concentration on the most important capital investment projects increased.

We developed transportation. The volume of cargo traffic grew by 20 percent. The construction of the highways network continued and in railroad transportation we completed the elimination of steam locomotives.

The process of industrialization of agriculture continued. The intensity of production per hectare grew by almost 11 percent and labor productivity by 19 percent. Agricultural production for the market grew by Kcs47 billion.

We continued to aim at the better utilization of domestic raw material resources in fuels, timber, glass and ceramic industries as well as in the production of construction materials. Compared with the Fifth 5-Year Plan, the extraction of coal grew by 50 million tons. The share of domestically produced raw materials in the increment of fuels reached two-thirds while in the past period it accounted only for one-fifth. The volume of output in the lumber-processing industry grew by one-third and that of the glass and ceramic industries by one-fourth.

Our investment in the national economy amounted overall to Kcs716 billion, which was one-third more than during the past 5-year period. The volume of production assets grew by 33 percent compared with in 1975. We invested Kcs19 billion in the scientific, technological and development base.

The economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-states was further intensified during the past period. This is borne out in particular by the continuing growth of coordination and specialized production in the exchange of goods. Its share in the overall export of machinery already accounts for 32 percent. There was an increased number of multilateral and bilateral specialization agreements and other important agreements through which Czechoslovakia shares in the development of energy and raw material resources and in the assimilation of new technologies in cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of our community.

The results of our national economy facilitate a further progress in the satisfaction of material and cultural needs of the population and the fulfillment of the basic objectives of the party's social program. The average monthly nominal wage amounted in 1980 to Kcs2,643 and was thus Kcs339 higher than in 1975. The average monthly remuneration of a cooperative farmer grew by Kcs521 and Kcs2,640. The average old-age pension increased by Kcs232 and reached the sum of Kcs1,185. The overall monetary income of the population grew during the past 5-year period by 22.3 percent and thus reached the sum of Kcs357 billion in 1980.

The sale of goods on the retail market has risen by 20 percent compared with 1975 while the scope of services has also increased. Food supplies for the population have been guaranteed; their structure has improved thanks to the speedier growth of the production of nutritious foodstuffs. The sales of industrial consumer goods has gone up by more than 21 percent. But the choice did not fully satisfy the requirements of consumers as regards the range of goods and their quality.

Even though we made an effort to respect the 15th congress directive we were compelled to make certain adjustments in retail prices of certain types of goods and services. The funds spent on social consumption of the population rose in the Sixth 5-Year Plan by 31 percent. In 1980 they already amounted to Kcs8,900 per capita, which represents an increase of Kcs1,670 compared with 1975.

Expenditure earmarked for the expansion of education, including investment, increased in the past period by 24 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan, on the health services by 31 percent, on culture by 37 percent. All in all, Kcs231 billion have been invested in these sectors, whereas in the previous 5-year period this was Kcs181 billion. The attention which our party is giving to working people's living conditions is further demonstrated by the fact that the number of workers in education, culture, the health services and social care has risen by 100,000 and in domestic trade by a further 56,000.

The value of the basic funds in these sectors has risen by 32 percent. The number of students in secondary schools has risen by 92,000, and at universities by 41,000. The number of places in creches, too, rose by 30 percent compared with in 1975, to reach 111,000; 695,000 children were given places in nursery schools, which is 120,000 more than in the last year of the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan too, we earmarked considerable resources for housing construction. We built 647,000 of them, thus giving modern homes to roughly 2 million citizens, that is, 13 percent of the population.

These and other results of our common work, briefly reviewed in the report on the activities presented by Comrade Husak, have contributed to increasing our national wealth. They are not only the reason for our pride and strength but also evidence of the prestige and organizing influence of our Communist Party. They are convincing proof of the skill, determination and will of our working class, cooperative farmers and the socialist intelligentsia in our country.

However, not all has turned out as we wished and as we assumed. From the overall assessment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan it follows that the rate of development has slowed down and that some tasks set by the 15th congress have not been completely fulfilled. In an attempt to continue the trend of the Fifth 5-Year Plan of dynamic development of the economy, with the aim of improving the people's living standards and of maintaining substantial economic balance in external relations, we adopted demanding tasks for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. They were conditioned by our achieving marked changes in the quality of all work and in the overall efficiency of economic growth. In the process of the implementation of the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan however, it was not possible to achieve the required turn for substantially higher efficiency of production, economy and quality of work; and that is why we did not achieve the envisaged growth of national income either.

Above all, it has not been possible to lower to the necessary extent the share of production consumption in creating social product, in particular as a consequence of the low degree of valorization of raw and finished materials and energy in the production process and in exporting finished products. Most ministries, economic production units and enterprises have not coped with the task of reducing the consumption of energy, raw and finished materials, labor and investments per unit of production and fully to implement the orientation toward more effective utilization of all resources.

This is accompanied by the fact that we have not quite fulfilled our intentions in labor productivity growth either. We have also failed to fulfill the planned tasks in the export of engineering products, and the prices which we obtained for some of them have not been fully satisfactory. There were lasting shortcomings in material technological supplies, in the range of goods and in the smoothness of delivery of supplies.

The construction industry, too, failed to meet its targets both in terms of volume and the range of work. The results in the agricultural sector, in particular with regard to crop production, were influenced to a considerable extent by 2 years of bad weather.

Scientific and technological progress, which has and must play a key role in the transition from the hitherto overwhelmingly extensive growth to intensive economic development, has not yet become the source of a marked growth of efficiency and productivity of labor. The low pace of raising technical and economical standards of products as well as the insufficient reduction in the demands of the manufacturing sector of energy, raw materials and (?manpower) testifies to the still low efficiency of the management of the scientific and technological development. This is coming to the fore with even greater urgency in connection with the changes in external conditions, which we will have to take into account in regard to the further development of our national economy. This concerns both the rapid growth of prices, in particular of food and raw materials, and the sharpening of competition and in general the overall worsening of the situation in the capitalist markets. Our economy must adapt itself to these circumstances. This applies in particular to the engineering, chemical and other manufacturing sectors.

The course and the results of the Sixth 5-Year Plan fully confirmed the correctness and urgency of the conclusions of the 15th congress with regard to the issues of improving planned management. It has been shown that the necessity to switch to utilizing intensive factors of the economic growth calls for relatively substantial changes in the level of management and in the efficiency of management work.

This is the objective of the measures for improving planned management and its mechanism. An analysis of the major trends and of the overall results of the Sixth 5-Year Plan clearly reveal--and Comrade Husak has already emphasized this in the report on activities--that the strategic line of economic policy, the line of increasing efficiency and intensifying growth factors, mapped out by the 14th and confirmed by the 15th congresses remains valid for the future as well. The urgency with which we must implement it is enhanced by the world situation and developments. The more complicated external conditions become, the greater efforts we will have to make to overcome them by means of a better performance by our entire economy. Every worker must clearly understand that the demand for a substantial rise in efficiency and in the quality of work is most timely and absolutely essential.

Comrade Husak pointed out in his speech that the basis of economic and social development in the 1980's is the general line of building an advanced socialist society. The main objectives of the party's policy in the coming period are to maintain and to improve the people's standard of living and to consolidate their social certainties in accordance with the results which we achieve in developing the economy. The draft Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development which the Central Committee is submitting to the congress for consideration expects that the volume of the national revenue will increase by 14-16 percent in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. This means that there will be an approximate Kcs400 million increase over the Sixth 5-Year Plan provided there is an average annual rise in industrial production of 3.4-3.7 percent, and in agricultural production of 2 percent.

A characteristic feature of the draft is that it anticipates the necessary rise in national revenue with a lower rate of growth in the consumption of inputs in production. Therefore, it is based on a higher valuation of all resources used in material production throughout the economy. This is the very premise from which the concept of the development of individual sectors and branches must proceed. The activities of the research and development base must be the point of departure and a component of the development program of every enterprise, factory and economic unit as well as of individual units.

As compared with other advanced states we are using 20-50 percent more energy inputs for one unit of national revenue, and the same applies to the consumption of raw materials, steel, cement and other materials. This explains why the task of making sure that in the course of individual years the consumption of energy is reduced by 2 percent and of metals by 4.5-5 percent is part of the draft of the Main Guidelines. The same must be done in other spheres as well, especially in regard to petroleum products.

The savings targets which we are planning in the 5-year plan must be reflected in the running and norms of individual enterprises and the working people must be familiar with them. The management staffs of our enterprises and plants would therefore do well to concentrate their work in this direction. We also rely on the fact that a positive role will also be played by the new system of plan indicators, and that methods of material incentives will also act to achieve these goals.

It is necessary to use basic assets much more effectively. The growth in their volume directly contradicts the low level of their effectiveness, which dropped even further, by a full 11 percent, in the past 5-year plan. Therefore what is involved in directing and planning work is a hardening of the regimen. This includes the fact that new construction work can only be allowed if proof is offered of optimum use of existing capacities.

In this respect, we introduced many things in the Set of Measures that should lead to a greater use of basic assets, to more economic and better thought out investment.

It is also necessary to organize the labor force better. At present, available working time is not sufficiently exploited and, on the other hand, the proportion of overtime work is rising. The amount of working time lost in industry is assessed to be 15 percent, and in the building industry it amounts to 30 percent. Shortcomings in organizing work, irresponsibility, unnecessary fluctuations, a high rate of absenteeism and the high rate of stoppages caused by [word indistinct] in production--all this is proof of low standards in managing workshops and workplaces, proof of shortcomings in the work of trade unions and of the management staffs of factories and enterprises, and proof of the unsatisfactory quality of planning from top to bottom. Therefore, it is necessary to devote primary attention to the organization of production. In a number of enterprises and factories we have to ensure development with virtually the same or even a smaller number of working people.

Greater attention must be devoted to the structure and distribution of the labor force. This also applies to the unjustified growth of the labor force in the sphere of administration. This has been criticized here. That is why measures are being taken and methods are being developed for systematically checking the administrative demands of management with the aim of gradually reducing that apparatus.

A substantial improvement in the quality of production is an important part of the effort to increase effectiveness. In this respect certain positive changes have occurred in recent years. We succeeded in increasing the proportion of new products within the overall volume of production. The proportion of such products which is reaching world standards is also growing. Despite this, we must do quite a lot more to ensure higher quality. Today, our producers possess sufficient information about the standards which their products must meet, about what they will confront in world markets and about what criteria they must fulfill. There are a number of new measures aimed at raising the quality of production. One of them is the obligatory setting of the proportion of products of first quality and of high technical standards already in the plan. The raising of quality will also be closely connected with the perfection of the basis for norms. The newly introduced comprehensive systems of managing quality and standards in the sphere of state testing are pursuing the same aim.

Products of a high standard are encouraged by means of prices and other economic instruments while sanctions are used against shoddy and obsolete products. It is essential that a comparison of the standard of our production with top world products be the decisive factor in this respect.

All these tasks toward raising efficiency have realistic foundations in the potential which we have created. After all, every worker in material production possesses, on average, fundamental means to a value of Kcs250,000, of which 40 percent are machines and equipment. In Czechoslovakia we are producing almost 1,000 kg of steel per capita, 4,750 kw of electricity, almost 11 kg of chemical fiber, 58 kg of plastic material; we are extracting 8 tons of coal per capita and harvesting 700 kg of grain. We have at our disposal the necessary scientific and technical base whose strength is multiplied by constantly expanding international cooperation. An increasing percentage of qualified experts are working in production and management.

So, the task facing us is not merely to expand this potential unilaterally. Besides, there are many reasons why we cannot proceed along this road. In raw materials the limits of supplies remain basically at the present level. And as regards the number of workers, we can only expect a maximum rise of roughly 70-80,000 in the current 5-year period. And the share of accumulation in the national income has reached the limit of economic feasibility.

The draft of the Main Guidelines proceeds from these facts and must be respected by enterprises and economic production units.

To put forward more and more demands for investments and for manpower is impossible and in most cases not even justified. We must utilize well all that we have and value all our resources far better.

Comrades, the conditions in which the economy is going to develop in the 1980's and, more particularly, the need for speedier progress in its intensification, require a prompt and larger-scale application of the findings of science and technology. In the past period we have created a number of conditions for this purpose, and we have attained a number of good results in raising the technical standard of production as well as in changing the structure of certain branches and sectors. However, in spite of this, the pace and extent to which the findings of science and technology are applied remain inadequate. They correspond neither to requirements nor to our possibilities and, least of all, to the steadily advancing technical and scientific progress in other industrially advanced countries.

What has to be done to change this unfavorable state of affairs? In the first place, hand in hand with changing the structure of our economy, we must consistently respect objective trends in technical progress. In practice, this means gradually accelerating the development of those industries, branches and products which place smaller demands on energy and raw material resources but which demand maximum qualifications and highly scientific and creative work.

In this directive, therefore, we place special emphasis on speeding up the development of electronics, especially micro-electronics, whose broad application combined with other progressive complementary elements will lead to the expansion of automation in industry, transportation, communications building and other branches. This will enable us to expand the production of industrial robots, introduce them in complete production processes and lines. We intend to raise the standard of warehouse systems and the intermediary handling of materials as well as the packaging of products where there are still a great number of manual and strenuous jobs. We are, moreover, focusing attention on the expansion of the branch of qualified chemistry [as heard], special polymers, rubber and plastics chemicals, dye and agro-chemicals based on biological and biochemical sciences. Last but not least we are orienting research and development around raising the efficiency of large-scale production technology, cultivation and biochemistry in crop and livestock production, rationalizing forestry and water conservancy and improving the environment.

We intend to raise the quality of the engineering sector's microstructure. We are placing special emphasis on raising the utilization value and speeding up the transformation of products together with attaining progressive technical and economic parameters. We have a fair number of products which can easily be exported yet our capacities are inadequate to raise their production. But we also have products which do not live up to current technical standards. These are not only difficult to market but even the price that can be obtained is low. In addition, there are persistent shortcomings in services and repairs. Moreover, the length of the innovation cycle is unnecessarily long in our country compared with industrially advanced states--in some branches even twice as long.

The engineering ministries, above all, but also other processing industries, economic production units and enterprises must draw the appropriate conclusions from all this.

On a long-term basis we cannot retain the existing structure of production, the excessively extensive and scattered range of the industrial complex which cannot be maintained at the necessary technical and economic standard. Today, it is more essential than ever before to narrow down the structure of production, step by step, and even in scientific and technical development we must concentrate on those trends which correspond to the conditions of our economy as well as to the possibilities of an international division of labor.

We require that the ministries responsible for technical development, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the state and national planning commissions should promote coordinated, conceptual activity oriented toward creating the necessary structure of wider international cooperation. That is why the relevant bodies, while implementing and elaborating the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, should likewise elaborate the prospects of our economy's future development up to 1990 and later years, in a responsible manner.

In the major industries and branches, where we intend to keep pace with the world, there must be a far greater concentration of creative research and development workers. On the other hand, work and projects which do not even offer long-term prospects for the practical application of their results must be suspended. This, naturally, cannot be the job of only the research sector. This process must be directed by individual ministries and economic production units with the aim of overcoming the current cumbersome and scattered state of affairs in research and development.

In the preparation and realization of new technologies, designers, technicians and project engineers in particular, occupy an irreplaceable position. Dependent on their activity to a very large extent is the performance, reliability and technological level of products and the input of manpower, materials and energy, both when manufacturing and operating them. However, analysis shows that during the past 10 years there was, for instance, up to a 15 percent decline in the share of designers in the overall number of technological and economic workers in enterprises and production-economic units. If we are to ensure that the results of schientific and technological progress are translated into practice effectively and with drive as the main axis of the economic development of our society, we must pay appropriate attention to this very segment of our creative technological potential, renew and underscore its social role and prestige and give it full support.

The main thing on which we will have to center the attention of the research and development base is a reduction in the consumption of energy, metals and other raw materials, a growth of labor productivity and the raising of our export possibilities. This demand concerns above all production-economic units and enterprises, for these manage 65 percent of all capacities of our research and development base. For this reason it is necessary for them to draw up a long-term program of their technological, manufacturing and sale policy, capital development, organization, and management of labor.

As far as basic research is concerned, we regard as a certain progress, the draft of the plan worked out by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Slovak Academy of Sciences. In particular I have in mind the selection of priorities incorporated in 18 target-projects of basic research. Close to 1/3 of these programs concerns applied electronics, cybernetics and the application of robots, and new biological technologies for agriculture, the food and pharmaceutical industries, and medicine, too, has a prominent place. This plan for basic research demands from scientific workers of the academy and the higher educational establishments a fundamentally new approach. The issue is for them to tackle research tasks in a comprehensive manner and to substantially increase their direct participation in the practical utilization of results in production.

We have to be conscious of the fact that our own resources are not sufficient to accelerate scientific and technological progress in all key branches of the national economy. For this reason it is essential to multiply them by intensifying purposefully our cooperation with other fraternal countries, particularly with the Soviet Union.

The investment policy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan is subordinated to the needs of technological development and the raising of overall effectiveness. The report of the Central Committee critically evaluates the existing course of investment constructions. In this 5-year period we envisage annual investment to be roughly on the level of the current year. We want to create further possibilities for the concentration of capacities on projects under construction, reduce construction periods and to more rapidly complete construction projects, thereby reducing the overall number of unfinished projects.

We must continue to reinforce key manufacturing branches. In this respect we are planning a faster growth of means in the active section of fixed assets, that is in machinery and equipment, while at the same time planning for a slower growth of the volume of construction. Thereby we want to reinforce means for the modernization, reconstruction and intensification of existing manufacturing capacities.

In the first place we have to start with what is already at our disposal and what can most rapidly bring us benefit. What we are talking about is our large manufacturing potential which, provided its possibilities are suitably utilized, is capable of bringing much greater effect, without massive investment and with small demands on the adaptation of the technological base to new requirements.

Better utilization of the production base, especially of the most up-to-date and most productive machinery and equipment, is the main source of growth of productivity of our economy. Therefore, one cannot take anything from the demand that, before each and every decision on new investment expenditure, the certainty exists that the investment is absolutely necessary and that the necessary production cannot be and will not be ensured by existing capacities. Thus the structure of investments is to go through a substantial change. On the one hand, the proportion of partial and comprehensive modernization is growing, while on the other the proportion of large, technical projects is growing, such as nuclear power plants, cellulose and paper combines, and coking and other plants, which put great demands on preparations, supplies and their implementation.

The application of the results of scientific-technical progress and the adaptation of the structure of our economy to the newly arising requirements cannot do without the preparation and start of new development investments. They all must be examined from the point of view of the needs of future years. Their technical-economic parameters must at least be equal to the generally achievable standards at the time when they are to be commissioned. A lower rate of investment and the need to fully assert effectiveness in this sphere necessitates a reassessment of the existing investment programs and individual projects. Thus to release means until the usefulness and the technical-economic parameters of the relevant investment projects are clarified.

We are convinced that the changes contained in the Set of Measures, which outline economic points of view, the relationship between investment and the creation of profit and the utilization of existing basic assets, will contribute to raising the economic responsibility of contractors and suppliers. However, it is necessary to complete the solution of such questions as invoicing projects, reducing construction times and reducing the volume of unfinished projects under construction. The role of economic contracts, in which remunerations or penalties for contractors or suppliers are linked with a timely completion of the project, is also being enhanced. One of the criteria permitting the start of new construction will be the ensurance of a labor force for the future enterprise. In view of their extremely limited increments it is necessary to free a labor force through the liquidation of obsolete and unnecessary production processes. This is also of considerable importance for the ensurance of the raw-material base, especially in the metallurgical industry.

The growing complexity of conditions in the next period unconditionally demands examination of the expenditure of every crown of investment means into individual spheres and branches, both of the production and nonproduction sphere. We will have to uniformly and resolutely confront pressures to raise the volume of means of investment to allow exceptions in preparations of blueprints and of investments.

It is necessary constantly to proceed from the fact that in the field of investments we can resolve only the most urgent and the most effective all-society requirements.

Comrades: The achievement of the main objectives and the fulfillment of the main tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan necessitate a much more active participation of Czechoslovakia in the international division of labor and, above all, in socialist economic integration. The strengthening of the export capacity of our national economy is, literally, the key question of the coming period. In the seventies we, in the framework of CEMA, deepened and expanded our participation in international cooperation and specialization of production.

We are participating in a number of important integration measures aimed at acquiring energy resources and raw materials. We are developing production cooperation and, together with continuing and broadening scientific and technological cooperation, we are learning new and progressive technological processes.

The share of the CEMA countries in our foreign trade turnover has reached 66 percent. We want to continue along this path in the eighties. As was correctly emphasized by Comrade Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Life itself is dictating the task to supplement the coordination of plans with the coordination of the entire economic policy. Even such questions as bringing together the structures of economic mechanisms, the further development of direct contacts between ministries, associations and enterprises which make a contribution to cooperation, and the setting up of joint firms, are also topical. Also possible are other forms of linking of our forces and resources." The urgent need of such solutions has been confirmed by our own experiences. Although we in no way underestimate our own potential, we must say quite clearly that the next development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the well-being and happiness of its people, is unthinkable without close and all-round cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and above all with the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, in integration with its vast economic and spiritual potential, is the certainty and hope of the future for this beautiful country. [applause]

The foundations of the further participation of Czechoslovakia in socialist economic integration are in the long-term target programs of cooperation which are being implemented in a number of instances.

The key role in the development of our economic cooperation with the CEMA countries is played by the program of cooperation and specialization we have coordinated with the Soviet Union for the period up to 1990. This program must be detailed in a concrete way and consistently implemented. It creates prerequisites for the broadening of coordination between the various spheres, for improving efficiency and increasing large-volume production through the growth of mutual supplies of specialized production, for joint research and development of new machines and equipment, and for their unification and normalization, and for the coordination of licensing policy. Among other things, this will make a contribution to technological progress, to raising exports and lowering the undesirable dependence on imports from nonsocialist countries. Such orientation of cooperation is enshrined in the coordination of the national economic plans for 1981-85. At the same time it is clearly of major importance to prepare the main directives of our participation in the development of our socialist economic integration, as a part of the work on the long-term program, which must respect the urgent changes in the structure of the Czechoslovak economy. It has already been said that we must continue to take into consideration the growth of the price of raw materials, energy, materials and foodstuffs in the world. Acquiring them on foreign markets is increasingly costly because natural and geological conditions are increasingly complex. Transportation distances are getting longer; the opening of new extraction sites creates the necessity of building an expensive infrastructure. This is true here in Czechoslovakia and also in the rest of the world. It is therefore an undeniable fact that the raw materials from the Soviet Union, above all from there, and also from other CEMA countries we shall be buying in this 5-year plan at much lower prices than those in force in nonsocialist countries.

The principle will continue to hold that we shall import from the USSR raw materials and production materials at prices which this year correspond to the average of foreign prices of the past 5 years. This generous step by the Soviet Union gives us the possibility gradually to adapt ourselves to the conditions of world markets.

The increasingly costly raw materials and production materials must naturally be utilized in our production with optimum results. It is the only way of reducing the gradually balancing differences which are a general phenomenon today, differences in the rise of the price of raw materials and the price of finished products. And this naturally most acutely affects us, a country with limited raw material resources and an extensive processing industry.

The development of economic relations with the capitalist states in the Sixth 5-Year Plan did not proceed entirely in accordance with our intentions.

We did not fulfill the planned targets in the export of machines and equipment, and all in all we still did not succeed in compensating for the higher import prices by a corresponding rise in prices in exports. We still have great reserves when it comes to quality, technical standards, delivery deadlines, and after-sale service. Their utilization is the main condition for satisfying our essential import requirements as well as the necessary economic balance with these states.

We attach great importance to our relations with developing countries. We are interested in greater trade and the application of higher forms of cooperation so that trade policy should react promptly to the changing position and requirements of these countries. We also hope to devote special attention to the development of economic cooperation with the socialist-oriented countries where in future, too, we intend to apply the principle of offering various forms of assistance in accordance with the possibilities of our national economy.

In our external economic relations engineering plays an irreplaceable role. In the broad range of exports of this industry emphasis must be placed, among other things, on the export of capital goods, must perform the role of the main supplier in this sector, and in all respects must cope with competition by foreign firms. We must also seek possibilities for exports in other industries and branches, too, especially those using domestic raw materials such as the glass, ceramics, timber and the furniture industries. In the metallurgical and chemical industries optimum valorization must be ensured of imported raw materials in addition to necessary anti-import measures, as well as efficient exports of products with a higher degree of processing.

We want to make greater use than in the past of possibilities of currency revenue from tourism, spas, transit and other services.

In agriculture and the food industry, too, it will be necessary to strive in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to raise exports of our traditional commodities, especially sugar, hops and malt.

In our import policy we shall have to apply with consistency the demand of strict economy and maximum returns. Imports of machinery and equipment must be concentrated primarily on projects with an optimum impact on the reinforcement of our payments balance. We shall continue to import machinery and equipment with the help of so-called currency return credit forms granted to production organizations by the state bank.

In keeping with the intentions of the Set of Measures it is also necessary to improve economic linkage between production and foreign trade, as well as the forms of cooperation between these two branches, and by applying suitable selected material incentives to steer both partners to the common objective, that is, to the growth in the effectiveness of foreign exchanges. Equally essential is to radically improve the overall management work of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the commercial activity of its organizations, in particular in the area of prices. In order to improve work in this respect it is necessary to create organizational and cadre prerequisites everywhere where needed.

Comrades: In regard to the satisfaction of both the material and cultural needs of the population, we want, in keeping with the overall development of the national economy, to safeguard the attained level of living standards and, provided we create the necessary conditions, to further improve their quality. Thus everything depends on whether we shall produce with greater productivity, more cheaply and with higher quality, whether we shall reduce all-round social costs in the production process, and whether we shall be good housekeepers in all other areas.

In direct relationship to the results of economic activity we want to ensure a proportionate growth of wages. At the same time, we shall have to more consistently apply the principle of personal material incentives. In remuneration for work it is essential to fully enforce the principle of merit so as to ensure that everyone is awarded according to his contribution to our common results. It is necessary to adopt a more resolute approach in assessing and awarding those who are achieving outstanding results and whose work is of exceptional social importance. On the other hand, those who lag behind in their work must reckon with consequences which will be manifested in wages.

It is necessary to create a social atmosphere in which this healthy and so necessary differentiation in remuneration will be gradually and fully enforced.

We are aware that the strengthening of the principle of material incentives influences the state of satisfying the overall and in particular the material needs of the population. For this reason we are placing emphasis on the improvement in the quality of the domestic market, on the sufficient availability of the required goods of daily use, products that make work in households easier, as well as products for the enjoyment of hobbies and leisure time. Manufacturing branches and their organizations are directly responsible for the equable supplies of goods of the requested quality, composition as well as in various price ranges. Domestic trade, which in relation to production represents consumers and their interests, must, on the basis of market research, more actively and with greater knowledge influence the structure of production of consumer goods as well as the appropriate channeling of it into the distribution network.

In connection with the ensuring of personal material consumption and of living standards in general, we shall continue to devote our full attention to the questions of prices policy. We are interested in ensuring that prices more effectively fulfill their economic function, that they exert a positive influence on production and on the reduction of consumption within the manufacturing sector. This is especially important just now when the growth in prices of raw materials, energy, production materials and food continues in the world, things which we have to import in order to secure our requirements at ever-increasing costs. For this reason it is essential that these costs be projected to the necessary extent in wholesale prices. Naturally, this process will have to be strictly directed and in a planned manner so as not to allow enterprises to haphazardly transfer wholesale prices into retail prices.

Everyone will understand that society cannot consume more than it creates. As has been stressed in the report [by Husak] on activities, the prices policy will be strictly directed and controlled by the state. We will see to it that it is in conformity with the wages' and social policy and, at the same time, that it influences in the required manner the development of personal needs.

We consider the development of foreign and domestic tourist traffic to be an important part of living standards, as one of the forms of purposeful human consumption serving knowledge, rest and friendly relations between nations. This not only has a social, but has an economic importance, too.

We intend to achieve substantial progress in services to the population. We have in mind their general improvement and expansion. In this respect we expect much more enterprise on the part of national committees, production cooperatives and of departments whose enterprises offer services to the population or influence them in some way. We are preparing a concept of the further necessary development of paid-for services and of improvements of their material-technical equipment.

We want to develop care for the social development of working collectives on the basis of the plan for the personal and social development of enterprises and collective agreements. Their aim will be to improve the working environment in conformity with health, economic and hygienic requirements, but, above all, with principles of safety and protection of health at work where, in some branches and enterprises, considerable shortcomings still prevail. Since, in the current 5-year period, the number of citizens over 70 years of age will grow considerably, we want to expand facilities for them of institutional-social care, by roughly a further 7,000 places. The capacity of houses with care services should increase by approximately two-thirds. We also consider a further increase of places in creches to be an important task.

In the sector of health care, schooling, science and culture, expenditure will grow in the next 5-year period, too. In health care we expect to further expand the number of available beds and to improve the system of organization and management of that sphere. We will rationalize the network of health institutions with the aim of linking the facilities into optimum entities from the point of view of requirements. It is also urgent to improve supplies of medicines and medical equipment.

We therefore intend to further develop our pharmaceutical industry and strengthen its own raw material base so as to reduce dependence on imports of foreign medicines and pharmaceutical raw materials and commodities. It will be necessary, too, to more widely utilize possibilities offered by cooperation with pharmaceutical production in other socialist states, above all in the USSR.

We demand from all bodies, ministries, production-economic units, enterprises, agricultural enterprises and national committees more activity and a carefully prepared approach to the protection of the environment in towns and villages. Attention must be paid above all to great industrial conurbations, and above all to the coal-extracting areas of the north Bohemian region where we anticipate use of increased investment means for improving the purity of the atmosphere and water. However, it is inadmissible to rely on further investment spendings alone. The national committees should increase the attention paid to the questions of cleanliness, tidiness and expansion of public green areas. Considerable reserves exist above all in enterprises and agricultural enterprises, both as regards strict observance of the technological discipline and the application of technologies with minimum harmful consequences for the environment. Likewise, it is also necessary to make progress in the elimination and utilization of domestic waste. Citizens themselves must strictly keep to the relevant norms and directives in this direction.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we anticipate that 550,000 new apartments will have been built and 40,000-50,000 suitable apartments modernized. The decisive form of doing this will be the cooperative stabilization construction [drustevni stabilizacni vystavba]. The national committees and subcontracted building and engineering enterprises must much more consistently ensure comprehensive amenities in new developments. In this 5-year plan cases should not occur again when shortcomings in the technological and civic amenities make the life of people in developments unpleasant or even make it impossible to commission for use already completed apartments.

The management of the housing avilable is a serious question. Through the intensity of apartment construction, measured by the number of apartments built per capita [as heard]--while at the same time maintaining the highest standards of equipment--we belong to the states with the highest increase in Europe. However, in the last 10 years, we have been losing part of the apartments available--that part, which, after smaller alterations or reconstruction, could serve its purpose for a number of years. For this reason we have decided to limit the number of demolitions, to allow them only in as much as they are necessary and only after a thorough examination. The fulfillment of the goals we set ourselves in the sphere of the living standards will depend, comrades, on the results of our own work, on what prerequisites in the material production and the entire economy we shall create for ourselves.

In the report on activity delivered by Comrade Husak, the main directions of economic policy and the development targets of the basic branches of the national economy were laid down. These must be consistently projected into the plans and activities of the ministries, economic units, enterprises, cooperatives and national committees.

As regards the fuel-energy sphere its development continues to be directed toward the further growth of our own resources. In comparison with the Sixth 5-Year Plan we anticipate in this sphere a considerably lower increase of the primary energy sources--to the tune of about 7 million tons of fuel. In the coal industry we want in 1985 to extract 99-100 million tons of brown coal and lignite and 27-28 million tons of black coal. In the Ostrava-Karvina mining area it is necessary to prepare a long-term program of extraction. In this entire sphere we have to responsibly solve the problems connected with the mining-technological preparedness for extraction and for the full utilization of the existing and newly supplied extraction technology.

It is particularly important to increase the standards of the technological and material-equipment for the cutting of galleries and for the sinking of pits, including broad profiles. We must also achieve better results in the mechanization of extraction in low galleries.

This must be seen as a most important task both as regards reducing physical strain on the miners and the rise of labor productivity and increasing the yield of coal deposits. The fulfillment of the tasks connected with the extraction of hard coal will require a greater share of the Kladno and east Bohemian mining regions where we are at present engaged in a costly reconstruction of certain mining capacities. We realize, as Comrade Lackovskiy has pointed out here, that certain social questions including health problems, housing, a considerable amount of overtime work just as recruitment of skilled workers for the coal face, have still not been adequately clarified though they are inseparably linked with technology and proper investments. In connection with the work on the completion of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we expect these questions which are connected with the overall social position of miners to be properly solved.

In the extraction of brown coal and lignite we see as the main task the gradual restoration of the lead of overburden work in the Most region, maintaining the present level of extraction in the Sokolov region and creating the conditions for the speedier growth of mining in the coal and lignite mining concern, Prievidza. By improving cooperation between suppliers and consumers of technological equipment it will be necessary to reduce breakdowns and idling of technological units and thus increase their output and performance Technological units will decide on the extraction of brown coal, the main source of our fuel and energy base. That is why the Ministry of Heavy Engineering [as heard], in collaboration with the other sectors, must give attention to supplies of large-capacity technology, auxiliary and complementary machinery and equipment. The engineering and repair base must also be expanded to ensure maintenance and repairs of technological equipment, for coal face and surface extraction. In this respect greater help must be forthcoming from organizations of the engineering sector and the electrical engineering industry.

In the expansion of the fuel and energy complex an irreplaceable role is played by nuclear energy. Of the overall output of electricity in 1985 to amount to 80-83 billion kilowatt hours, nuclear power stations are to contribute 15 billion kilowatt hours. In 1981-85 two new blocks of the nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice are to be commissioned as well as others at Dukovany. In addition, the construction of new power stations is to commence in such a way to ensure smooth increases of the production of electricity after 1985.

But there are some delays now in the construction of nuclear power stations. It is necessary to improve the investment and design preparation, as is cooperation between all the supplier organizations, and to create the conditions for the prompt commissioning of individual capacities.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan the construction of hydroelectric power stations will also continue. The pumping power station Cierny Vah will be completed, and the construction of hydroelectric projects on the Danube will progress. The utilization of the potential of small waterways also requires greater initiative, for example by way of renewal and construction of existing equipment.

The newly constructed thermal power stations, ensuring the needs of the population and the economy, will basically use brown coal. In this, attention must be given to the reconstruction of certain older condensation power stations and their transformation to thermal operation. Waste furnaces, too, will also be a significant source. We intend to build these especially in large cities. Simultaneously, heat generated by nuclear power stations will also be utilized; we shall also participate in the development and create the conditions for the future construction of nuclear energy capacities as thermal installations.

In the gas sector we intend to create the conditions in the Seventh 5-Year Plan for higher supplies of natural gas from the Soviet Union, complete the consortium gas pipeline and further substantially expand the transit gas pipeline system.

Substantial energy saving in all sectors of the economy are of major importance for the fuel and energy base both in production, in the nonproductive sphere, as well as in individual consumption.

This is the aim of the state target program of rationalizing consumption and utilizing all types of fuels and energy. It contains specific actions by means of which we intend to achieve in 1985 a saving of 12 million tons of standard fuel compared with 1980. What is involved is a long-term orientation which presupposes, among other things, a reduction of the rate and even of the volume of productions with great demands on energy. No small savings are to be gained by extensive reconstructions and modernizations of the existing housing stock and by building flats of a new construction system with better heating qualities.

We must also better husband the secondary sources of energy, such as waste heat from industrial enterprises, from compressor stations of long-range gas pipelines, from the burning of communal and industrial waste and from yet unexploited wood materials. It is necessary to organize much better the collection and utilization of used engine oils. Likewise, we intend to considerably expand the production of heat insulation and fire-resistant fiber materials, of light sources of high efficiency, of regulatory and automation equipment, and of a whole range of other products.

The program of saving fuel and energy represents a very demanding task of great importance for the entire society. It is therefore necessary to intensify the planning of this important sector of energy management and to ensure that rationalization actions insuring substantial gains are fulfilled with priority.

In metallurgy we reckon with the fact that the production of pig iron will remain approximately on the level of the plan of 1980. By a better utilization of internal metal-bearing resources we intend to raise the production of steel and rolled materials. The main attention is to be devoted to a purposeful structure of the range, to qualities in use, to the processing of materials and to the achievement of high quality. Maintaining appropriate sizes, tolerances and quality creates conditions for an economic utilization of metallurgical products and the necessary savings of materials in subsequent processing branches too. For this purpose we will pursue the modernization of metallurgical plants and the intensification of our participation in the international division of labor. We will substantially reduce exports of metallurgical materials to nonsocialist countries. We are a country with an extensive metallurgical stock which is not sufficiently utilized. Its (?turnover) in our country is approximately 25 years, while in other advanced countries it is shorter by up to 10 years. Herein is reflected the insufficient modernization of the production base as well as the nonutilization of metal waste (?taken as depreciation). This fact creates a realistically exploitable reserve for an effective growth in the metallurgical industry. At the same time we must pay attention to geological research and to the development of domestic ores extraction.

Last year we approved a metal consumption rationalization program which presupposes in the Seventh 5-Year Plan savings of approximately 2 million tons of ferrous and roughly 44,000-50,000 of nonferrous metals.

The engineering, electrotechnical, and building industries, which share by more than 60 percent in their consumption, must contribute most to the fulfillment of the program. We demand that the ministries in the relevant branches consider the set limits as minimal and specifically determine the responsibility of the research base and of production-economic units for the fulfillment of the program.

Comrades: Engineering and the electrotechnical industry remain the basic link in the development of our economy. Their influence on the application of scientific and technological progress and the growth of our export performance must be much more marked in the coming period than was the case in the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

We envisage that the output of these branches will increase between 33 and 35 percent, out of which the output of the electrotechnical industry is to increase between 40 and 50 percent. Their most important as well as most demanding task will be export, which is to grow between 50 and 55 percent. Of course, this is only possible if the ministries, production-economic units and enterprises and their research and development work places will orientate themselves toward raising substantially the quality and technical standard of products, because together with the readiness in the provision of service and other service facilities this is a criterion of the salability of goods on foreign markets.

Conditions for this growth of exports are also being created by the fact that deliveries for domestic capital investment in this 5-year period will grow at a considerably lesser pace. It is necessary to subordinate the direction of investment in favor of technological development, effective export and of that production which brings the greatest effect to the national economy. The fact is that an analysis has shown that engineering enterprises, which carry on their shoulders the overwhelming portion of export tasks and which are achieving the most advantageous prices, are in many cases in a worse position in regard to capital investment than those enterprises which do not export at all or which export only a small proportion of their output and this, on top of it, at disadvantageous prices.

Another condition of the growth of the export capacity of our engineering and electrotechnical industries is the adaptation of their structure to the requirements of foreign markets. This presupposes, among other things, concentrating attention and funds on a small range of branches and productions, above all where we have prerequisites to achieve top standards.

The development of electronics and microelectronics is a question of prime importance. We envisage their faster expansion in relation to other engineering branches because we are conscious of the fact that the consistent application of electronics in practice as well as automation, applied in key branches, brings a considerable improvement in the social productivity of labor and a reduction in the consumption of raw materials and energy. To this end we have to master in the next few years serial production of integrated circuits for the microprocessor technology and in particular memory processors, test circuits, optical-electronic communications systems and electronics for capital investment.

In the current period we are preparing a long-term program for the development of electronics, which is to contain both the solution of the principal problems of this branch in research, international cooperation, in particular with the socialist states including the Soviet Union, in the reinforcement of production capacities as well as a program for the application of electronics in the individual branches of the national economy.

During the past 5-year period, in shaping the structure of our engineering and the electrotechnical industry, we clarified to ourselves the concept of the development of nuclear engineering, aircraft industry, the production of trucks and certain computer technology equipment. Binding decisions have also been prepared in regard to a number of other important engineering branches, such as tractors, textile engineering, machine tools and the manufacture of agricultural machinery.

As has already been said, the volume of deliveries for the capital investment sector at home will grow more slowly than hitherto. However, what will change will be their structure. Requirements for machinery and equipment for new technologies will increase markedly, for machinery that will facilitate the modernization and the reconstruction of the pool of machinery and equipment that will enable a bringing about of savings in fuels and energy or which will help to tackle environmental problems. Requirements will be concentrated in particular on apparatus and regulation equipment.

From engineering and electrotechnical industries we expect, furthermore, that by their supplies to the market pool they will significantly contribute to the establishment of equilibrium on the domestic market to the full satisfaction of consumers.

We have reached a stage when demand concentrates to an increasing measure on top products of engineering or electrical engineering because the equipment of households with standard television sets, radio sets, washing machines, refrigerators and other durable consumer goods has virtually been attained. The expansion of basic sectors of engineering and electrical engineering demands that we reconstruct and modernize their production base. That is the way to be used in changing the structure of production: raise the technical standard and quality of production.

The interchanging of production programs is of key importance for the better utilization of existing capacities. Another method to be used is cooperation relations in production and innovation programs which reap major effect.

The consistent implementation of the mentioned trends of the further expansion of engineering and electrical engineering in the Seventh 5-Year Plan requires, above all, that engineering ministries and economic units should reinforce the standard of conceptual management oriented at the purposeful adjustment of the structure of production and in this context also the technical and investment policy. We are aware of the immense challenge of the tasks which we are putting to our engineering workers. But we are also convinced that the working people in these industries will show their great awareness and professional skill and honorably fulfill these tasks.

The chemical industry is to be oriented in the Seventh 5-Year Plan toward raising the standard of technologically demanding productions with a high proportion of skilled work, taking advantage of the already constructed raw material base and placing lower demands on energy. The production of the chemical industry is to increase by roughly 12 percent; similarly, supplies for export are to rise.

There will be major changes in the structure of production. The large investments of the past two 5-year periods, especially the building of petrochemical plants, will be followed by the development of small-ton and medium-ton [as heard] chemistry with a high proportion of skilled work. Agreements concluded with the Soviet Union create the conditions enabling us to concentrate in the seventh and subsequent 5-year period on products of qualified [as heard] chemistry while importing products with a great demand on energy such as methanol, nitrogen fertilizers, synthetic rubber and others. This is a concept advantageous for us with long-term prospects.

We are further focusing on a vaster scale of cultivation of artificial fibers, styling and modification of new technologies and the more efficient utilization of all chemical products.

We must pay great attention to the utilization of crude oil products. The annual consumption in our country will be roughly on the 1980 level. A comprehensive program of measures is being drawn up for maximum economy in this sphere. This closely affects especially the consumption of heating oil, fuel, and it requires the introduction of new technologies to replace or reduce the consumption of crude. The chemical, technological, and research and development base, too, will contribute to this structural reconstruction and technical development; some 7,000 workers are today employed there. The results of its work will also influence the direction of our chemical industrial engineering.

As for the pharmaceutical industry we reckon with a growth of production in the next 5-year period amounting to 37 percent. At the same time we will more speedily replace with new products the range of medicines by building new universal production units for synthetic medicines and the necessary intermediate products. Along with ensuring the requirements of our health care we intend to create in the current 5-year period conditions for a reduction of dependence on imports from capitalist states.

The production of light industry will grow by approximately 15 percent. Its development will be focused on quality, technical standards and the enrichment of the domestic market by new goods in the required range. We will strive for a growth in the proportion of exports of products whose processing requires a high utilization of work.

In the timber-processing industry we will pursue the rational utilization of wood.

We intend to gradually limit its export and replace that with exports of cellulose, furniture and other timber products. We also reckon with an expansion of production of wood chipboard from industrial wood waste. We possess an abundant amount of it--750,000 cubic meters per annum--and we so far utilize only one-third. In this connection it is also necessary to mention forest conservancy where we must strive for additional growth of the production capacity of forests. It will be necessary to gradually improve their protection against natural disasters and industrial pollution's harmful consequences.

In the framework of realistic possibilities it is necessary to ensure exploitation of timber and to better exploit all wood materials, including waste.

In the cellulose-paper industry we intend to reduce imports of cellulose and to strengthen the exporting capacity of that branch. This presupposes a full exploitation of the cellulose plants at Vranov, Zilina and Steti and the timely completion of the construction of large-scale cellulose plants at Paskov and Rozmberk and their commissioning.

The fulfillment of the tasks for the development of light and wood-processing industries is to be assisted by modernization. If we concentrate on the main projects which bring the greatest effect, the planned tasks can be considered as feasible.

In the building industry we subordinate the main tasks for the seventh 5-year period particularly to the targets in capital investment building. In order to achieve a greater concentration of strength and means we are reducing the volume of commencement of new building projects. The purpose is to direct capacities and means to areas of concentrated investment construction, to binding projects and to the completion of unfinished projects. The changes in the structure of investment necessitate a restructuring of existing building capacities, the strengthening of certain trades and a fundamental improvement in the quality of production--technical preparation, as well as of the organization and management of construction proper. In the next period one can no longer count on imports of building capacities but, on the contrary, gradually creating conditions for their export is necessary.

The conditions in which we will be building in the seventh 5-year period must be respected, alongside the building industry, by all other partners in the capital investment process.

This also applies to the suppliers of machinery, production material and products of other, especially engineering, branches. They all are fully responsible for the timely and dependable delivery of products.

The fulfillment of the planned construction targets requires the early improvement of the standard of sector and enterprise work planning. Management posts must be reinforced by experienced and qualified experts at all levels, from ministries down to the construction site; a unified system of planning, accounting and management must be applied together with preproduction and production preparation, including the actual construction work.

The transportation system, too, is of considerable significance for the fulfillment of our plans in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In improving its quality we will proceed from the progress we have made in the previous 5-year plan and will simultaneously deal with bottlenecks. In accordance with the principle of a unified state transportation policy this will apply especially to the railways. We want to accelerate railroad electrification with progressive technology, and raise the capacity of main and major subsidiary lines and important junctions. Together with this we will make greater use of waterways transportation, placing less demand on energy, and otherwise advantageous. We will give priority in earmarking funds for the two mentioned types of transportation in the knowledge that we are restricting the originally proposed investments for the construction of motorways and roads and for air transportation.

We want to continue the rationalization of public road freight traffic because it provides for a better, and roughly twice as great a utilization of vehicle stock than transportation by other enterprises.

The only section of the enterprise transport system to be maintained is that which is technologically essential or economically justified. In this respect appropriate measures have already been adopted. In this we are placing emphasis on the expansion of progressive systems, especially container transport and palletization, which is in keeping with the overall endeavor to increase economic factors in this sector.

But we must not overlook the needs of our citizens either, and must continue to improve the quality of public passenger transportation, especially its punctuality and general standard of services provided. In communications, funds will be concentrated to a decisive degree on the inevitable renewal and modernization of obsolete installations and networks, especially in Prague, Bratislava and other agglomerations. We intend to provide qualitative and reliable telecommunications services and to cover 70 percent of our territory with a second television channel.

Comrades, our socialist agriculture and its gradual industrialization have contributed to the high standard of feeding our people. The rise in the consumption of certain types of foodstuffs, however, surpasses the growth of agricultural production so that the present high standard of food, especially meat consumption, is ensured, in parts, by fodder imports. The basic line of increasing the degree of self-sufficiency in food production remains a key target in both agriculture and the food industry, as well as in all other branches which participate in the manufacture of foodstuffs, by supplying the means of production and services rendered.

We see a way out in the further intensification of agricultural production, in the purposeful expansion of its concentration and specialization, in mustering domestic reserves and in cutting losses throughout the process, from production to utilization.

In this we see the basic precondition for raising our self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, as set out by the draft of the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development.

Agricultural production is to be increased within the period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan on the average by 2 percent annually. With regard to the food industry, we envisage the average annual increase in its deliveries to the market pool by 2.2 percent. Our intention both to maintain the annual per capita meat consumption at the present level, and to increase the consumption of milk and dairy produce as well as other foodstuffs, especially vegetables and fruits, is based on this envisaged increase of agricultural and food production.

In order to achieve these plans we have to accelerate the pace of crop production development. Coming to the fore here, in conjunction with the further growth of cereals, is, in particular, the need to substantially increase the production of bulk and protein feedstuffs and to improve their quality and husbandry. Bulk fodder crops ought to share more markedly in the overall supply of basic cattle feed.

We must devote greater attention and care to growing sugar beets and potatoes. We did not achieve planned results either in the Fifth or the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Sugar is an important export commodity and surely we are not going to import potatoes for our requirements. The reasons for great fluctuations in the production of potatoes and sugar beets are well known, and for this reason all management levels and plant breeding and research organizations must ensure measures in agricultural enterprises to increase their production.

In keeping with the demand of rational nutrition it is necessary to increase the production and procurement of vegetables and fruit by between 30-35 percent. On the basis of specific programs, including material provisions, it is necessary to ensure the growth of this production both in cooperative and state farms as well as by small growers, who account at present for almost 40 percent of vegetable production and for two-thirds of fruit production.

We must also subordinate the structure of livestock production to the requirements of raising self-sufficiency and particularly cutting down on the imports of feedstuffs. It is necessary, more energetically than hitherto, to promote the orientation toward the development of cattle breeding so that we have larger reserves for meat production. This is why we also envisage that the decisive portion of its increment will be secured by the growth of production of cattle for slaughter.

The full utilization of land, while consistently applying the law on its protection, is the basic prerequisite for the development of agricultural production. For this reason we want in the coming period to concentrate as much of our resources as possible in increasing land fertility, improving water conservancy, better utilizing the biological and genetic characteristics of staples and reducing losses of every kind.

Supplies of fertilizers ought to grow by 10 percent and means for the protection and stimulation of the growth of plants ought to be better secured. However, it is necessary to demand from agricultural enterprises their effective utilization and particularly a radical change in their attitude to the utilization of farm manure.

To a considerable degree we also want to direct investment to crop production and this primarily in irrigation, drainage, the construction of agrochemical enterprises and of facilities for the treatment and production of farm manure, as well as facilities for storing vegetables and fruit, and facilities for the treatment and storing of feedstuffs.

Likewise, we will ensure better deliveries of technical equipment for crop production. What is involved especially is agricultural transport, equipment for working the land and for sowing and machines for the harvesting of fodder in semimountainous areas.

In this connection, I would like to mention one secondary question. Not all land is adequate for large-scale agricultural production. Annually, several thousand hectares of arable and agricultural land remain untilled. We consider that agricultural enterprises, in cooperation with national committees, should offer these areas to gardeners, to small-scale growers and to breeders so that they can be fully utilized. But the necessary conditions must be gradually created for this purpose.

The task of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry, in relation to agriculture, is to raise the production of industrial fertilizers and agricultural chemicals as well as to raise their quality. Likewise, they must pay greater attention to the production of materials for the preservation of biological factors, amino acids, and other stimulants of crop production. In familiarizing oneself with this production it is necessary to cooperate more extensively with the USSR and other CEMA states.

In the food industry, it is desirable to improve the processing of raw materials, to extend and improve the quality and range of products, to extend their life and ensure the production of a larger quantity of ready and semi-finished dishes. The relevant food enterprises must continue to pay higher attention to high-quality products for the nutrition of children and infants, where a certain stagnation, and in some places even a deterioration, has taken place in recent years. At the same time we shall raise the proportion of products delivered in consumer packaging, especially of meat and meat products.

As in other spheres, in agriculture too we intend to perfect planned management in accordance with its specific conditions. What is involved above all is a limitation of the plan indictators which today are much too detailed, going as far down the scale as agricultural enterprises. The role of supplier-consumer relations should be strengthened and economic instruments should be perfected. We want to stimulate the initiative of enterprise collectives in ensuring the requirements of society. The system of remuneration in agriculture must more consistently respect the specific conditions, especially the seasonal aspect of work. At the same time, it is necessary to increase the result-reflecting portion of the remuneration, depending on the results of production and management. The organization of agricultural management is also to be adapted to the new situation. It is to be rid of formalism and needless administration.

In view of the fact that the other branches of the national economy and services supply about two-thirds of the means of production to agricultural production their joint responsibility for guaranteeing the feeding of the population is also increasing. In the light of these measures, we consider it useful in the very near future to detail forms and paths for the overall planning of the agroindustrial complex and for the effective coordination of its entire management.

Comrades! The successful fulfillment of the program of economic and social development for the years 1981-85 depends, to a decisive degree, on the standard and effectiveness of managing work at all levels.

The political maturity and professional skill of leading workers, their organizational work and activity must be fully reflected in the concrete elaboration and, especially, the implementation of the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Under the leadership of the party and in close collaboration with trade union and youth organizations they must create the conditions for a far more effective participation of the working people in the running of production and the economy so that people should be able to state their views, put forward ideas and proposals and display maximum initiative as well as their role as managers in their places of work.

In the interest of raising the efficiency of social production we are applying measures toward improving the planned management of the economy. They are at the back of longer-term programs for the purposeful reconstruction of the management mechanism aimed at the systematic reinforcement of the influence of intensive factors in the development of our economy. We hope to achieve a mutual harmony incorporating the plan, material incentives and organizational measures into one unified system to make it an effective instrument for the work of central bodies, economic production units, enterprises as well as internal enterprise formations.

In our opinion, the unsatisfactory standard of management, as pointed out by Comrade Husak, is the cause for many shortcomings which weaken the results of our work. That is why, when approving the Set of Measures, we have stressed that the key problem is not merely to accept the changes which are taking place but apply them in everyday practical work. We realize that the consistent implementation of new regulations in planning and the management of organizations, the strict subordination of the revenue of enterprises and individuals to results attained created far more challenging conditions for all sectors of management than those they have known until now. The dependence of the development of revenues of organizations and individuals, their contribution to society, the possibility to invest to an extent made possible by the created resources, the degree of efficient utilization of existing basic assets, the subordination of the development of wages to qualitative indices--all these are some of the new principles which are to lead to a far more economical organization of production, and utilization of reserves. Yet it is not enough for the content of the series of measures to be mastered solely by directors and their staffs. It must be said frankly that many workers still have but a vague idea of them and interpret them in their own way. Neither can one continue the practice of explaining the new principles merely in the light of their overall economic connections to which it is naturally only too easy to agree. The essence now lies in concrete measures in work places. This is where the system of enterprises indices and norms must be applied so that everyone should clearly understand his place in the endeavor to raise the efficiency of production. Everyone should be familiar both with his tasks and their relationship with the overall results of the enterprise and with what their fulfillment will mean for him. This is, moreover, one of the conditions for the genuine participation of the working people in the formation of the plan. The present state of preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan shows, however, that the ministries, economic production units and certain enterprises have failed to fully appreciate the significance of those sections of the series of measures which require the promotion of initiative precisely in this direction. Without this, it is impossible to fulfill the new, more demanding tasks. We must in practice live up to Lenin's dictum that everyone is engaged in planning, that the plan is not merely the affair of management teams but of millions of working people.

Very little attention is being paid to updating and developing norms of all kinds and it is after all this very task which ranks among those tasks of which mastery will be decisive in ensuring whether or not the new measures will be applied effectively. The issue is to ensure that findings of scientific and technological development are projected in norms, that all enterprises possess programs for their systematic improvement, enabling the attainment of high parameters of production. This is the path which will have to be taken by leading officials of our plants and enterprises in cooperation with party and trade union organizations, making use of the experience of innovators, improvers, brigades of socialist labor and comprehensive rationalization brigades.

The improvement of management will also be a continuous creative process toward which economic research will have to make a contribution. This concerns in particular long-term and medium-term planning, where it will be necessary to ensure that the economic and social consequences are projected in the long-range programs of the development of our economy.

We will pay special attention to questions of management of our external relations, proceeding from them to monetary, financial and pricing instruments.

There still exist important problems in the planning and management of capital investment projects.

In his report, Comrade Husak once again underlined the necessity of ensuring that scientific and technological development becomes a basic platform, axis and organic part of the whole national economic plan. It is necessary to say truthfully that the responsible management bodies, and in the first place ministries charged with the management of technical development, state and national planning commissions, branch ministries and production-economic units, with exceptions, have not yet fully mastered this important task. The new measures will remove a number of obstacles, for they are stimulating economically innovative activity in a marked way. We are linking technological progress more closely with the creation and distribution of wage funds to encourage both our prices and investment policy. We want, by virtue of this, to exert a greater influence on the systematic raising of the technological level and faster changes in production programs. It is, however, essential to ensure that the content of the individual parts of the plan becomes an effective instrument in the preparation and realization of technological and economic changes in enterprises, and for the plan to ensure also faster and smoother applications of the results of research and development and the purchased licences in production. These aspects must be fully respected above all in the plans for the reproduction of basic assets.

It is necessary to take into account the economic contribution of progressive technology and equipment at the time when the plan is drawn up, when the norms of labor output and productivity and the indicators of consumption in production are set out. Such a notion is of course very demanding and a great deal will have to be done in this regard. Furthermore, we put special stress on their ability sensitively to guide enterprise collectives on the art of arousing and organizing initiatives, on nursing in them the feelings of joint responsibility for the results of the factory or enterprise.

The precongress period was filled with a new upsurge of socialist competitions and of working activity of our people. Collectives, as well as individuals, hundreds of thousands of workers, cooperative farmers, technicians, and members of brigades of socialist labor day after day waged a struggle for better utilization and processing of all resources and against waste and outdated ways of thinking. These creative initiatives do not possess great weight merely by the fact that they result in new material values for the benefit of our society. Of equal importance is the ideological, political, moral and educational aspect of socialist competition as an example of the new attitude to work, as an example of a truly patriotic attitude to our country, to the joint achievement we are constructing. Leading economic workers must, in this respect, and in the closest cooperation with the party, trade union and youth union organs and organizations in enterprises and factories, act with greater energy and inventiveness.

It means consistently to eliminate from socialist competition any kind of formalism, to give full support to people who in the interest of a good cause do not fear to tackle outdated forms and methods, who correctly criticize prevailing malpractices and shortcomings, who seek ways for their rectification.

It is necessary to listen with great attention to the recommendations and proposals of working people, to generalize the best experiences, to ensure that they become the possession of all. We must overcome ineffective administrative methods of management, methods which divert leading workers from working with people, from solving concrete production problems. It is necessary, among other things, to test the justification of various reports, data and records from the point of view whether they contribute to improving the quality of the decision-making process. This state of affairs must be dealt with by every department and, in cooperation with the statistical office, planning commissions, the ministries of finance and the State Bank. They must decide about substantially simplifying the matter. This applies to all sections of management, from top to bottom.

The perfection of the quality of the process of management urgently necessitates a further deepening of cooperation between the federal governments and a raising of the standards of work and of the responsibility of all central bodies. In the methods of their work much still survives from the time when quite different economic conditions prevailed than those existing today and those that will confront us in the future.

We are facing the task of fundamentally improving the quality of their work and, where necessary, also of improving their organization. The task is undoubtedly complicated. Here too, fundamental qualitative changes in the style of work, an accurate delimitation of responsibility for a smooth running of the national economy, a deepening of cooperation in the solution of complex problems, are the order of the day.

Ministries with authority over branches must complete the process which will turn the economic production units into the basic chain-link in management in their enterprise sphere. At the same time, functions and authorities of enterprises which are connected with their production-technical and social tasks will be preserved and even strengthened.

The changes we have begun to carry out in the sphere of management require that we rid ourselves of many habits and master a great deal of the new. Such measures will allow for optimal results only if we apply them quickly, to their full extent, and if we do not allow anyone to bypass them or to question them and if we succeed everywhere in making beneficial use of their healthy, progressive and cohesive factors and of the new opportunities they are creating.

Comrades! The draft of the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development for the Period of 1981-85, submitted for your examination, expresses the basic vital interests of our people and the requirements of the further all-round progress of our socialist society. We do not doubt that the program submitted to the congress, in the report on the activity and further tasks of the party, delivered by Comrade Husak, the general secretary, will win the full support of our working people and of the members of all political and social organizations of the National Front. To give all our strength for the realization of the party, for the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress is the primary duty of all communists.

It is above all actions that must speak for everyone of us. We are convinced that we will fulfill honorably the tasks which the 16th congress of our party is to approve, in the interest of the contented and happy life of our people and the further flourishing of our beautiful homeland, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. [applause]

LENART, KORCAK SPEAK AT 7 APR CONGRESS SESSION

LD081100 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Today is the second day of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke about the development of Slovakia in the past 5 years. He stressed the importance of unity and the cohesion of the people and ethnic groups, as well as their close cooperation in the interest of the further development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. In his contribution to the discussion he said, among other things:

[Begin Lenart recording in Slovak] The major front of our endeavor has been implementation of the economic policy. We note that, thanks to the honest work of the workers, farmers and members of the intelligentsia, the social product in Slovakia rose by 25 percent, industrial production rose by one-third, and agricultural production increased by about 10 percent.

We are particularly encouraged by the steadily growing contribution of Slovakia to the formation of nationwide resources. Proof of this is that in the Sixth 5-Year Plan almost 38 percent of the nationwide growth of the social product was created in Slovakia, 36 percent of the industrial growth, almost 45 percent in agriculture and 47 percent in construction. On this basis, the share of Slovakia in the growth of the national revenue represents 34 percent.

Comrades, communists, the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic has managed to cope with the exceptional task of recruiting and transferring workers for coal mining throughout the state. They organized the participation of building organizations from Slovakia in the industrial, housing and social construction in the North Bohemia Region. We are pleased to state that our building workers are, moreover, honorably fulfilling and surpassing the pledges they gave to our capital, Prague.

They have contributed to the solution of the difficult problem of the communications network, especially by projects such as the north-south track on the main railway station section, the Hlavkuv bridge, the Barricaders' bridge and other sites. Our contribution to the republic is reflected, for example, by the nuclear powerplant at Jaslovske Bohunice which is the first major step in implementing the nuclear powerplant construction program, vitally important for us. It is the result of efforts by the working people from all over the Czechoslovak Republic and of exemplary cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Allow me to inform the congress that up to now, the nuclear powerplant has already supplied our industry and our homes with 8.4 billion khw of electricity, which represents almost 11.5 million tons of energy generating coal.

When speaking about the dynamic development of Slovakia and its growing contribution to our unified economy, we realize, comrades, that this rise is the result of the expansion of the entire CSSR, the valorization of its resources, the concerted effort of our two peoples and nations. These successes--and this is confirmed time and again--are based on the Leninist policy of our party, applied consistently by its leadership with the great merit and personal endeavor of Comrade Husak. It is thanks to the achievement of socialism--noted already by the 15th congress and stated clearly in the report of the CPCZ Central Committee to the 16th congress, and multiplied by the past 5 years--that the historical differences in the conditions of the economic, political and cultural life of our peoples and nationalities and individual parts of the state have been overcome. It is a statement which reveals an admirable upsurge of a people with a rare parallel in history, who have risen from poverty, oppression and backwardness, from the periphery of life to the main artery of worldwide development in an unbelievably short period of time.

Allow me therefore, comrades, to appraise highly and with utmost gratitude the care and attention which the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal state bodies and scientific institutions are systematically devoting to the problem of the development of Slovakia. [applause]

Permit us from this rostrum--in keeping with the thinking and feelings of Slovak working people--to express gratitude to the fraternal Czech people, their working class and intelligentsia for the comradely help which will forever remain in our hearts. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Korcak spoke about the way the Czech Socialist Republic has coped with the fundamental tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. He devoted particular attention to the tasks of the consumer goods industry with regard to the proposed main trends of socioeconomic development in 1981-85. He also spoke about the work of national committees:

[Begin Korcak recording] Comrades, an ever-present part of our everyday life is the work of national committees. They deal with a broad spectrum of problems and are close to the concerns and joys of every citizen. Without their active work we would not be in a position to advance in a single sector of our society, we could not solve a single major or minor political or economic, social or educational problem. This simple truth applies to the period after the 15th Congress of our party.

There is not one town, one village in our country where--as part of the election programs of the National Front over the past 5 years and on the basis of voluntary work by citizens, thanks to the concerned efforts of the national committees and organizations of the National Front--some nursery school, sports ground, shop, cultural center or other useful amenity has not been built. True, the decisive portion of construction is the work of centrally directed building organizations and district building enterprises. Nevertheless, the Z-campaign [campaign to beautify towns and villages] plays a traditional, irreplaceable and, in our opinion, long-term role in improving the image of our towns and villages.

Under the present conditions, its investment component must be more closely linked with 5-year plans and yearly plans, make more accurate estimates of resource requirements and ensure their more just distribution. As in all other spheres of investment construction, here too it is necessary to make more economical use of resources and appraise with greater responsibility which projects need to be built today and which tomorrow. Greater attention must be given to the usefulness of every project; we must avoid construction projects which are out of all proportion--too costly in their running and maintenance and with no adequate prospects of being fully utilized. We are guiding national committees at all levels toward this objective through the regional national committees when preparing their new election programs.

In order to fulfill the targets of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, reserves must be found in every sector and these must be placed in the service of implementing the demanding tasks. It would be extremely damaging to underestimate reserves such as the utilization of the possibilities of all aspects, whether this applies to raw material resources, manpower, help to enterprises or, above all, an asset such as the efforts of people to do a little bit more in their free time for their town or locality.

On hundreds of sites all over the republic we can see, after working hours and at weekends, tens of thousands of people who are working for their town or locality and thus for themselves, their families and fellow citizens. They include workers from factories, people of all professions and age groups. We especially appreciate the help coming from old-age pensioners who are past their productive age but want to continue being useful.

What is equally important is that in building socially useful amenities people get to know each other really well, they learn collective responsibility and pool their efforts. The concrete deeds by which hundreds of thousands of people are contributing to the embellishment of their place of residence, adding something useful to their homes and creating new values not only for themselves, but also for their children and grandchildren, deserve high recognition and every help. The Czech Government proceeds from this assessment when reviewing the significant contribution of this activity to the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and, in accordance with this, we shall create the conditions for the Z-campaign in the Seventh 5-Year Plan as well. We consider this to be a part of the preparation for elections to representative bodies, a way of raising the effectiveness of socialist democracy, consolidating the unity of civic rights and duties.

The Czech Government is paying attention to improving the work of the national committees. We appraise their worthy activities, and we respect the honest work of tens of thousands of devoted officials. In the interest of reinforcing their good name and the authority of the socialist state, we do not even overlook weak spots--especially in the work of the apparatus. We proceed from the premise that when assessing the role of national committees we must recognize that full understanding and mastery of more challenging tasks and the ability to come to grips with more complex tasks are an important condition of our forward advance. [end recording]

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS, SPEAKERS AT 8 APRIL SESSION

Hoffmann on TU Role

LD082116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Apr 81

["Excerpt" from speech delivered by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions to the 8 April morning session of the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague--recorded]

[Text] As is obvious from the letter which the Central Council of Trade Unions, on behalf of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, sent to the 16th Congress as well as from the statement of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the main directions of development, the Czechoslovak trade unions will do their utmost for the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and overfulfillment in qualitative indices.

In this connection, the exceptional importance of the conscious participation of working people, of their working enterprise and creative activity come to the forefront. Without the admirable efforts and selfless work of the overwhelming majority of working people, who more than once have had to overcome great obstacles and difficulties in the fulfillment of tasks and pledges, the results of which we are taking stock today would not exist. At the same time, however, we cannot overlook the fact that the results achieved do not fully correspond with the enormous amount of working pledges, with the extent of the participation of working people in various forms of socialist competitions, in brigades of socialist labor, in comprehensive rationalization brigades, in the movement of improvers and inventors, not with their efforts and the energy they have expended.

Approximately 85 percent of all working people are involved in some form of competition. Many joint pledge. Tens of thousands of collective pledges and literally millions of individual pledges have been made--pledges which are mostly being honestly implemented, but at the same time the plan is not being fulfilled in many work places, in entire enterprises and factories, especially with respect to quality indicators, the standard of products, the consumption of materials, commodities and energy, and effectiveness.

This is so because this necessary, literally vital, manifestation of the activity of working people is often--not through their own fault--not directed at the main problems of the economy of the branch, enterprise, factory and workshop. It is marked by formalism. It must struggle against a lack of interest and understanding and little support from those who should have the greatest interest in the most extensive and most effective working initiative. And this is also so because a considerable part of the competitions results merely rectifies shortcomings in planning, management, organization of labor, in supplier-consumer relations and, therefore, cannot be reflected as an overfulfillment and, sometimes, even as the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan.

Responsibility for this state of affairs is held by all who shoulder joint responsibility for the development of initiatives. It is, therefore, also held by individual trade union organs and organizations which do not manifest sufficient resolve in the solution of problems in the development of working initiatives, but it is mainly held by those who are directly responsible for the management, planning and organization of labor and production as well as for the creation of necessary conditions for the development of initiatives and competitions, for the implementation of progressive methods of work--and that is the economic management, whose role cannot be replaced by anybody in this respect.

It is obvious that when the leading economic worker does not concern himself with the activity of people, with the fulfillment of the plan and the setting of concrete aims of initiatives and competitions, not even the greatest efforts by party, trade union and youth union organizations and officials can be successful nor can socialist competition and the initiative of working people be sufficiently manifested, asserted and developed.

We will do our utmost so that the conclusions of the congress, in the form of specific tasks, become the purpose of each individual worker, every trade unionist, and are systematically translated into life through the selfless work of collectives. [applause]

Comrades! I fully support the standpoint of the Central Committee on the role of the working class. The development of utilization of the creative forces of the working class, the expansion of its participation in the management of production and in the political and social life of the country are truly the basic conditions for the successes of our socialist construction, and this is why it is our prime duty to see to it that its working and living conditions are improved.

The recent analysis of the participation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the fulfillment of the workers' policy of the CPCZ revealed how much we trade unionists are still indebted in this respect. The Central Committee report stresses the need to develop the participation of working people in management or in discussions of the draft plan for the national economy's development. At present, in connection with the implementation of the Set of Measures and with the enhanced role of enterprises and of production economic units in the management of the economy, the important form of participation--constant production conferences--becomes highly topical.

The demand of the Central Committee in the sphere of wages is of exceptional importance. We will, therefore, more resolutely assert the principles of socialist remuneration for work and struggle for the elimination of egalitarianism and levelling in such a way as not to harm the interests of the most conscious and best working portion of the working class.

We examine more profoundly and resolve even more sensitively various aspects of the development of working conditions, of living costs and of the general standards of life of individual groups of the working class, especially of families with a larger number of children.

These too are most affected by the extent and standard of services, supplies and of preschool facilities for children.

Housing policy comes to the forefront of our attention. The more so, since with the abolition of enterprise housing construction which ensured a considerable portion of apartments being allocated to workers' families, their overall number did not correspond to the proportion of workers' households in the society and to their true needs.

Likewise, it is necessary throughout the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and especially in primary organizations, to strive more resolutely for a greater participation of workers in domestic and especially in selected foreign recreation facilities and spas. We cannot reconcile ourselves to a disproportionate and often unnecessarily high extent of work overtime in some branches and in some trades. We want to achieve further progress in improving the state of safety at work and in the (?development) of industrial diseases. [as heard]

It can be seen from what I have said how justified are the demands contained in the Central Committee report relating to a more significant assertion of the role and interests of the working class and to the concern for it.

I can assure the congress that the trade union aktiv and, above all, the communists in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement will increase their attention to issues of such importance, as well as their share in implementing the workers' policy of the CPCZ. We consider this a basic duty of trade unions which view as the main point in their program the defense of the interests of the working class and the interests of the working people.

During the last 5 years, we have marked a further growth in our ranks of 750,000 members, as well as a certain rise in the level and efficiency of work in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. The communists in this movement, as well as the supreme trade union organs, however, do not consider the results achieved as sufficient. They are not reconciled to the present state of implementation of the socialist trade union's task, and lay extraordinary stress on eliminating deficiencies and on constantly improving the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. Weaknesses in the activity of trade unions are not caused by the fact that they do not have sufficient rights and possibilities for action--although even in this respect it is possible and necessary, on some concrete issues, to extend the role of trade unions and to codify it in law--they are caused above all by the fact that the existing extensive laws are not being exploited sufficiently. One could cite a large number of examples in this respect.

An explanation of the shortcomings in trade union activity must be sought especially in the fact that trade union officials themselves, as well as the individual organs, are for various reasons not consistent in using the possibilities of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, not sufficiently defending the interests and rights of the working people, admitting inaccuracies [as heard], allowing themselves to be discouraged in fulfilling their basic duties. Achieving substantial changes in the approach of trade union organs and officials in fulfilling their work, duties and responsibilities will be one of our main tasks in implementing the conclusions of the 16th Congress. We have been and are talking about these issues especially because together with the state and economic organs, in harmony with the given distribution of labor and joint class interests of the socialist trade unions and the socialist state, we want to secure the fulfillment of planned tasks, solve problems, eliminate shortcomings and their causes, and improve labor and living conditions of the working people.

Other Morning Speakers

LD081224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Summary] The following speakers spoke in the discussion at the 16th Congress of the CPCZ this morning:

Miroslav Bednar, engineer from Ceska Trebova; Frantisek Pitra, chief secretary of the South Bohemia Region CPCZ Committee.

"The discussion at the 16th CPCZ Congress was addressed this morning also by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. He greeted the congress deliberations on behalf of 7 million trade union members from all over our country and assured the congress that members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement would support congress conclusions through their work."

Also speaking in the discussion were Bedrich Sutera, delegate to the 16th Congress and hero of socialist labor, who dealt with energy generation; Jana (Kajmanova), deputy headmistress of a primary school in Karlovy Vary, who spoke about the new educational system; Frantisek Kubes, hero of socialist labor from the CKD enterprise in Prague, who spoke about work with youth and apprentices; Academician Bohumil Kvasil who spoke about the Czechoslovak Academy's plans for the Seventh Five-Year Plan; Vladimir Pirosik, chief secretary of the Central Slovak region CPSL committee, who spoke about the importance of the socialist competition in his region.

Dzur on Defense

LD091154 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1920 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, spoke at today's CPCZ Congress debate about the strengthening of our defense capability. He spoke highly of the care devoted by our party to the building of our Armed Forces. He then went on to say:

[Begin recording] In the course of the realization of the tasks set out by the 15th CPCZ Congress, we regarded as the key element the continuous raising of combat readiness and preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army. We did not lose sight of the fact that our People's Army stands directly on the western border of the countries of the socialist community.

Under the leadership of the CPCZ and under the continuous care of its Central Committee and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, personally, as well as with the full support of the party and state bodies and social organizations, conditions were continually created for the growth of the fighting capabilities of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

We can declare responsibly that the Czechoslovak People's Army honorably fulfilled the tasks laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress. As stated in the report delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, and I quote: "Our People's Army is a reliable protector of our borders and a strong member of the Armed Forces of the states of the Warsaw Pact."

We value the high tribute paid to the army from the forum of this congress. It binds us to tackle even more consistently problems and shortcomings we still have in our work and to improve further the quality of the all around preparedness of the army in order to strengthen and raise the defense capability of our country and to contribute toward the security of the defense of the whole of the socialist community.

During the past period the socialist character of the army was further intensified, corresponding to the stage attained in the building of socialist society. The sociopolitical profile of the members of the army is changing and their educational, technical and cultural level is increasing. The changes within society are reflected favorably especially in the class-political maturity and military-technical preparedness of the command corps, which is the mainstay of our army. [end recording]

Other Afternoon Speakers

LD081438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The afternoon session of the 16th CPCZ Congress which started about 1 hour ago is being chaired by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier. So far, four delegates have spoken in the discussion: Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Comrade (Vavilkova), director of the Pardubice book shops; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Government; and right now, as we are looking into the congress hall, we can see that Comrade Gejza Slapka, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava, is finishing his speech.

HOFFMANN OPENS 9 APRIL SESSION; BREZHNEV ATTENDS

LD090752 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The 16th CPCZ Congress now continues at the Palace of Culture in Prague. A half hour ago, today's deliberations were opened by Comrade Karel Hoffmann.

After the opening, a report of the mandate commission was delivered by its chairman, Comrade Milos Jakes. Also on the agenda of summit deliberations of the Czechoslovak communists today is continuation of the discussion and contributions by representatives of the political parties of the National Front.

In yesterday's discussion, 16 comrades spoke at the 16th CPCZ Congress in Prague. Their contributions were characterized by a realistic assessment of the results achieved in fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the determination to give every support to the new and demanding tasks of construction of an advanced socialist society laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Brezhnev, Husak Attending

LD091132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Petr Voldan and Ladislav Mikus report from the Prague Palace of Culture]

[Excerpt] At this moment greetings addresses are being delivered [at the CPCZ Congress] by the guests-representatives of the political parties of the National Front. At the moment Jozef Polak, secretary of the Slovak Revival Party, is speaking. The deliberations this morning were opened and chaired by Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Present at the deliberations are Comrades Gustav Husak and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

MORE FOREIGN DELEGATIONS AT 16TH CONGRESS

AU081620 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 and 5 April 1981 on pages 1 and 2 lists the delegations that have arrived in Prague to attend the 16th CPCZ Congress. The RUDE PRAVO lists include the following delegations not previously reported: A delegation of the Swedish Communist Party--Left, led by Karin Manson, chairwoman of the Women's Committee of the party's Central Committee; a delegation of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism led by (Abdelsalam Bourguia), member of the Central Committee Politburo; a delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party led by Alfonso Palomares, member of the Central Committee's international department; a delegation of the Spanish United Communist Party led by Carlos Tuya, cochairman of its Central Committee; a PZPR delegation led by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and consisting further of Jozef Masny, member of the PZPR Central Committee, Lucjan Piatkowski, member of the PZPR Central Control and Auditing Commission and deputy head of a PZPR Central Committee department, and Jan Mitrega, Polish ambassador to the CSSR;

A delegation of the French Communist Party led by Politburo member Mireille Bertrand-Commaret; a delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by (Muhammad Ali Dawash), member of its General Secretariat; a delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (presumably exterior) led by Politburo member Loulou Logar; and delegations of the Communist Parties of Bangladesh and Brazil (no names of delegation members given).

Furthermore, RUDE PRAVO reports that the delegation of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka is led by Politburo member Pieter Gewald, whereas the earlier item lists Politburo member Pieter Keuneman as delegation head.

PRACE COMMENT ON BREZHNEV SPEECH REPORTED

LD081040 Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 8 April (CETEKA)--The Soviet peace proposals repeated again in an address by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to the 16th Congress of Czechoslovak Communists have only one goal: to strengthen peace, deepen the process of detente and halt the arms race, the daily PRACE said today.

Official propaganda of imperialist states tries to manipulate with words and sow mistrust by falsified information, the daily said, and added that the subject to this distortion of facts is above all the proposal for a moratorium on nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe. At the same time the West tries to submit demands and lay down preliminary conditions.

Leonid Brezhnev again clearly proved that the Soviet Union seeks mainly the halting of the arms race and peaceful solution of all questions. However, the U.S. ruling circles do not give up their attempts to gain military superiority. "These U.S. attempts are all in vain," the daily said stressing that "the Warsaw Treaty countries are ready and the Soviet Union will never allow imperialism to dictate its conditions from the position of strength."

DELEGATES IN OTHER CONGRESS-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Olszowski Addresses Workers

LD081734 Prague CTK in English 1511 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Apr (CETEKA)--The delegations of some fraternal communist and workers parties, democratic and progressive parties and national liberation movements attending the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia met representatives of Czechoslovak workers in Prague and at Kralupy and Celakovice near here Wednesday.

The foreign guests were informed of the successes attained by the workers of Czechoslovak industrial and agricultural enterprises under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia since its 15th Congress, and [words indistinct] modernization of production and the social conditions of life of the working people, activity of trade unions and questions of party life.

In speeches at the meetings the heads of the foreign delegations reported on the situation in their parties and countries, and praised the consistent peace policy of Czechoslovakia and the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union. The participants in the meetings voiced support to the joint effort of the socialist states to safeguard peace and security in the world, and solidarity with the struggle of communists and all progressive forces in the capitalist and developing countries.

At a meeting with workers of the chemical plant at Kralupy, head of the Polish United Workers' Party delegation Stefan Olszowski, member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary, stressed that Poland takes an active part in international events, together with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other states of the socialist community, in the interest of the implementation of the peace program set by the recent 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

"Poland is and will remain a loyal ally of the Soviet Union and a firm link of the socialist community," he said and the statement was welcomed with ovations.

Speaking about the difficult and complicated political and economic situation in Poland, Stefan Olszowski said: "A wave of social tension has rolled over Poland. The forces standing on the side of prudence and patriotism, especially the Polish United Workers' Party which bears the main burden of responsibility for leading the country out of the crisis, will not allow Poland to abandon the road of socialist construction. They will not allow our firm bonds of alliance to be broken," and added that "we shall never forget the understanding and extensive aid we received in the difficult days from the most loyal allies and friends--the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and other fraternal parties."

Stefan Olszowski went on to say that both Poland and Czechoslovakia attach great significance to the promotion of fraternal cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "This is a firm and constant basis of the policy of our parties and a source of the development and strengthening of our nations and states."

This meeting was also attended by the delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by member of its Political Commission Carlos Costa, who spoke in his speech about the party's persistent struggle for the rights of the working people and said: "The Portuguese Communist Party will continue to assert and further deepen the achievements of the April 1974 revolution which outlined Portugal's target, socialist future." [as received]

Strougal Meets Libya's Jallud

LD090350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received at Hrzan Palace in Prague today 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution's leadership.

During their meeting, the two representatives dealt with the wide range of issues in connection with relations between Czechoslovakia and Libya. They stated that mutual cooperation has further deepened and the two sides have further possibilities for intensification of ties in the political, economic and cultural areas. In this connection, some topics were put forward, the implementation of which is in the interest of both countries, as they are proceeding from the needs for further development of their national economies.

Apart from mutual relations, some topical international issues and questions were also evaluated.

Bilak Meets RCP's Oprea

AU081848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Apr (AGERPRES)--Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, head of the RCP delegation to the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, had an interview with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

On the occasion extensive and useful opinions were exchanged with regard to the steady development of the relations of economic, and technical-scientific collaboration, of cooperation in other fields of activity of mutual interest. Both sides considered that the socialist economies of the two countries, that witness steady progress, provide great possibilities for an ever broader cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia in the interest and for the benefit of both countries and peoples. The determination was expressed to expand the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations.

The interviews passed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship.

Janza on Economic Integration

LD081830 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Apr (CETEKA)--Czechoslovakia will continue to place emphasis on the development of external economic relations, Czechoslovak Government Minister, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vladimir Janza told a press conference at the press centre of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party on Wednesday.

Czechoslovakia attaches basic importance to socialist economic integration and therefore identifies itself with the proposal presented at the recent Congress of Soviet Communists, that the socialist countries should pass from coordinating national economic plans over to coordinating their general economic policy. In its congress report, the Czechoslovak Communist Party also proposed a meeting of representatives of the socialist countries which would discuss these issues.

In its relations to the capitalist countries, Czechoslovakia will continue to strive for mutually advantageous cooperation in production, a good example of which is an agreement with the West German Sauer Company. This form of cooperation, however, must not result in unilateral supplies by Western firms to Czechoslovakia. The participation of some West European enterprises in the construction of paper mills and chemical plants in Czechoslovakia is also advantageous for both sides.

Czechoslovak annual and five-year plans also create conditions for wider contacts with developing countries. Czechoslovakia and its foreign partners can contribute in many respects to broader cooperation beneficial to both sides.

Vladimir Janza said that the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for 1981-1985, now discussed by the 16th Congress of the Communist Party, were improved and completed on the basis of comments of party and social bodies and organizations, scientific institutions and individuals. The draft five-year [plan] was published in full in the Czechoslovak press in February, and the comments by teams and individuals concerned mainly even development of areas.

On their basis, for example, the long-term comprehensive program of coal-mining in Ostrava Region, North Moravia, was elaborated not only from the viewpoint of industry but also from the aspect of working and living conditions.

Janza said that the new five-year plan is aimed at maintaining and raising the present high living standard. Consumption of food, textiles, footwear and other consumer goods is higher in Czechoslovakia, just as the standard of household equipment. The aim now is to change the structure of consumption, and to supply the market with high-quality products. Constant attention will also be given to improvements of the living and working conditions, and to the human environment.

Delegates Attend Concert

LD082216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] A festive concert which was held for the delegates and guests at the 16th CPCZ Congress at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague ended an hour ago.

It was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, who was welcomed with cordial applause, as well as by Leonid Brezhnev, head of the Soviet delegation, general secretary of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

The festive program was also attended by Presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee: Miloslav Hruskovic, and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also among those present were heads and members of the foreign delegations at the 16th CPCZ Congress.

GDR FINANCE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 3 APRIL

AU091028 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 81 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] On Friday, CSSR Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik received in Prague Werner Schmieder, GDR minister of finance, who is on a visit to the CSSR . Their talk concerned certain specific matters of economic cooperation between the two countries. They also exchanged experience acquired in implementing economic and financial policy. The reception was attended by Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance. Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present. Werner Schmieder returned home on the same day.

CHNOUPEK ON GOOD STATE OF RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD091236 Hamburg DPA in German 1157 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 9 Apr (DPA)--CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has expressed satisfaction with the state of German-Czechoslovak relations. He said today on the sidelines of the Prague party congress that they are "stable and a factor for peace in central Europe." Mutual relations are developing "continuously and actively," although the CSSR has "reservations" about statements by "some revanchist organizations" in the Federal Republic.

Pointing to growing trade with the Federal Republic, Chnoupek said that there are "a number of agreements ready to be signed," the conclusion of which have so far been held up on account of the Berlin clause "or the interpretation of it."

BRIEFS

CZECH CEREALS PRODUCTION--The harvest of cereals in Czech lands is expected to amount to 7.2 million tons this year. To achieve that, cereals must be sown, including corn for grain, on 1,775,000 hectares. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Mar 81 p 1 AU]

CHILD POPULATION--The number of children up to 14 years of age in the CSSR has increased from 3.31 million in 1970 to 3.68 million in 1980. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES UPCOMING CONGRESS

LD061646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN)--Communique on the 14th meeting of the SED Central Committee:

The SED Central Committee held its 14th meeting in Berlin on Monday. The Central Committee dealt with the draft of the SED Central Committee report to the 10th SED Congress and the draft of the speech on the "Directive of the 10th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy in the 1981-85 Period" and unanimously approved the drafts.

The Central Committee took note in the draft of the "Directive of the 10th SED Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR Economy in the 1981-85 Period," which will be submitted to the 10th SED Congress.

FISCHER, CUBAN AMBASSADOR SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

FL071740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin--An agreement on juridical relations and civil, family, labor and penal matters has been signed between the GDR and Cuba. Cuban Ambassador Julio Garcia Olivera and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer signed the protocol in one of the halls of the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Fischer stressed the relations of friendship between the two countries and said the agreement is further evidence of broad and deep cooperation between the GDR and Cuba. Garcia Olivera, terming the agreement as important, said it reaffirms even more the bilateral cooperation the two countries maintain in various areas.

VERNER DEDICATES MEMORIAL TO ERNST THAELMANN

LD081114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1047 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN)--Confirmed by history, the SED is continuing the work of the KPD formed by Ernst Thaelmann. Paul Verner, member of the Politburo, underlined this on Monday during the ceremonial dedication of a Thaelmann memorial in the Karl-Liebknecht House in Berlin. The collection of testimonies from important stages in the life of the former KPD chairman and official of the communist world movement has been set up at the instigation of the Secretariat of the SED Central Committee a few days before Thaelmann's 95th birthday (on 16 April).

In the presence of SED Central Committee Politburo members Erich Mielke, Konrad Naumann and Alfred Neumann, Paul Verner stated, "Ernst Thaelmann saw the meaning of all the communists' work in serving the welfare of the working class and the working people as a whole. It is in this that our party sees the purpose of its existence, this is the main concern of its policy. This continuous, consistent policy of the party from its foundation onwards, particularly during the past 10 years, the most successful period to date in our development has borne rich fruits."

The GDR working class, under the leadership of the SED, soon learned to protect reliably its power, militarily too, in alliance with the USSR. Verner stressed that evidence of this is not least the "brotherhood-in-arms 1980" maneuver and the "Soyuz-81" command and staff exercise. "In the Thaelmann sense the socialist state has been and will be developed and consolidated as an unshakeable bulwark against all antisocialist intrigues."

Verner Speech

LD081130 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 6 Apr 81

["Edited Excerpt" of speech by Paul Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at opening of Ernst Thaelmann Memorial Center in Berlin 6 April--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, in a few days' time, on 16 April we shall mark the 95th birthday of our unforgotten Comrade Ernst Thaelmann, the [former] chairman of the KPD and outstanding official of the world communist movement. Ernst Thaelmann's life work and his struggle for peace, socialism and revolutionary working class unity are intimately connected with the impending 10th SED Congress and the 35th anniversary of the founding of our party. Confirmed by the course of events, our party continues the work of Ernst Thaelmann, who forged the Communist Party of Germany. It fulfills his legacy and implements the aims for which he fought unremittingly throughout his conscious life. Ernst Thaelmann saw the purpose of communist work as serving the well-being of the working class and the working people as a whole. That is indeed the purpose of our party. It is the cardinal concern of its policy. The party's steady and consistent policy, from its inception, has borne rich fruit, particularly in the past 10 years, the most successful period ever in our development.

On the eve of the 10th SED Congress, which will map out the path ahead in developing the advanced socialist society and formulate the basic conditions for the gradual transition to communism, we can present an impressive record. Under the leadership of the party of the communists, and by the creative efforts of millions of working people, the virtues of socialism have been ever more effectively brought into play. The economic power of our socialist state has been strengthened. We have done well in all sectors of our life. The flourishing of our state is organically linked with the strengthening of the socialist community as a whole, specifically the Soviet Union as its main force. We have built a stable socialist state in which our party, linked with the parties and mass organizations united in the national front, ensures the uniform political leadership of society.

Our socialist state guarantees the rights and liberties of citizens. In the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann, who saw the orientation toward the CPSU and the land of Lenin as the touchstone of the proletarian internationalist attitude of every communist, we creatively applied the fundamental laws of the transition to socialism in the USSR to the building of worker-peasant power on German soil. Thaelmann's position, the indestructible fraternal alliance between a socialist German state with the Soviet state, has become an immutable and powerful reality. The legacy of Ernst Thaelmann, who was treacherously murdered by the fascists, will remain alive forever. To be a soldier of the revolution is to remain unshakably faithful to the cause, a faith proved in life and death, to be absolutely reliable, confident, spirited and staunch in all situations, as he wrote in a letter to a comrade in jail. I declare the Ernst Thaelmann memorial center in the Karl-Liebknecht House open. May it have many visitors, above all young people. [applause]

FDGB CHAIRMAN TISCH RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

AU091031 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Apr 81 p 2

[ADN report on Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, receiving a delegation of the Sandinist Center of Working People, on 5 April in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, (ADN)--On Sunday, Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received a delegation of the Sandinist Center of Working People (CST) headed by (Olga Aviles), its secretary of international relations, for a friendly talk. Harry Tisch informed the guests about the multiple initiatives of the GDR working people to worthily prepare for the 10th SED Congress. He stressed that the biggest mass initiative of the working people so far aims at increasing the efficiency of the national economy and at universally strengthening socialism.

(Olga Aviles) reported on the enormous efforts of the Nicaraguan working people for protecting and strengthening the Sandinist revolution, and for consolidating the results achieved so far in building a new society. She mentioned the growing opposition of internal and external reaction which, backed by the United States, is making every effort to halt and reverse the progressive development in Nicaragua.

Harry Tisch paid tribute to the achievements of the Sandinist people's revolution in the anti-imperialist, democratic reshaping of Nicaragua. He stressed its great importance for the struggle of the Latin American peoples for freedom and independence, and against the imperialist policy of interference, in particular of the United States. He assured the Nicaraguan CST representatives of the further firm class solidarity of the nearly 9 million FDGB members and of all GDR working people with their struggle.

(Olga Aviles) expressed thanks for the constant solidarity of the GDR working people.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of fraternal alliance, and showed complete agreement on all basic questions.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS MESSAGE TO METAL INDUSTRY

LD042234 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 4 Apr 81

[Text] The SED Central Committee has congratulated the working people of the metal processing industry on their industry day. The greetings message describes the fulfilled promise of the industry's work force to achieve an additional day's output during the first quarter--a worthy contribution to the 10th SED Congress. All these achievements serve to implement the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people.

To make certain of the necessary increase in efficiency for the future, comprehensive and prompt use had to be made of the findings of science and technology. This called above all for the consistent application of measures for the speedier development of microelectronics, computer technology and industrial robots. The metal processing industry has a particularly great responsibility towards the economy as a whole, especially in these fields.

MUECKENBERGER LAUDS JOINT SOVIET EXHIBITION

LD081230 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The diverse political, cultural and economic activities of the million members of the German-Soviet Friendship Society to mark the 10th SED Party Congress comprise the centerpiece of a representative exhibition which opened this afternoon in Berlin. At the opening, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, said that the exhibition is a contribution to the further deepening of the fraternal alliance with the USSR. The exhibition conveys extensive experience, enabling society to fulfil the new and greater demands of the eighties. Erich Mueckenberger went on to emphasize that in the face of the increase in imperialism's ideological offensive against the socialist countries it is essential to ruthlessly oppose anticommunism. This is the task of every individual member of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

BREZHNEV PRAGUE SPEECH CREATES 'DECREASING TENSION'

LD090910 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 9 Apr 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (PAP)--GLOS PRACY, the trade union daily, wrote that "the visions of Poland and our country's situation, no longer just apprehensive, but downright (?alarmist), which recently prevailed in the Western press are beginning to disappear now. Undoubtedly this is to a great extent an effect of Leonid Brezhnev's speech delivered in Prague, in which he voiced the conviction that 'with the support of true patriots, Polish communists can repel the designs of enemies of the socialist system, who are also enemies of independent Poland; they can defend the cause of their nation, the honour and security of their homeland.'"

"The approaching further talks with the Western governments and banks of the external conditions of overcoming the economic crisis in our country will proceed in a situation much calmer than before," GLOS PRACY observed. [Words indistinct] things are not [words indistinct] will concern both immediate and more long-term credits, which will help the Polish economy stand firmly on its feet. Our partners in the West expect the introduction of a new, rational and efficient system of management that would increase our credibility not only as debtors, but also as partners in cooperation and trade."

NEY SPEAKS ON SCIENCE, BREZHNEV PRAGUE SPEECH

LD090338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The help of science is indispensable for overcoming the crisis, said Prof Roman Ney, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a press conference held at the INTERPRESS club in Warsaw. He further said that the number of centrally directed research projects must be reduced under the present difficult sociopolitical situation. One's own scientific achievements should be fully utilized instead and independence of scientific centers and institutions should be developed.

Professor Ney also stated that cooperation between party organizations and Solidarity bodies at many higher education institutions was becoming ever better and dealt with a large range of problems connected with the everyday life of these institutions. Roman Ney expressed his conviction that the stand of the CPSU leadership, confirmed by Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 16th Congress of CZCP, reflected full trust of the PZPR and all progressive forces in our country and a trust that the present difficult situation of our country would be solved by ourselves.

NEY DISCUSSES 'SLOW CHANGES' IN PZPR STRUCTURE

AU081445 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 2 Apr 81 pp 1, 3

[Wieslaw Piatek report on an undated meeting held at the Warsaw Polytechnical Institute with Roman Ney, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, to discuss the results of the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum: "Changes Are Too Slow"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] WHEN PEOPLE RUSHED TO THE MEETING, IT WAS ALREADY AFTERNOON, BUT THERE WERE STILL LONG LINES OF PEOPLE BEFORE "RUCH" NEWSSTANDS WAITING FOR MORNING PAPERS WITH REPORTS ON THE NINTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM. ON THAT DAY, EVERYONE HAD AN IMPRESSION OF THAT SESSION AND WAS FULL OF ANXIETY AS TO WHAT THE NEXT DAY WOULD BRING. THE TOPIC AT THE MEETING HELD BY MEMBERS OF THE ENTERPRISE PZPR COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AT A DOZEN OR SO WARSAW ENTERPRISES WITH ROMAN NEY, PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO CANDIDATE MEMBER AND SECRETARY, WAS NOT JUST THE NINTH PLENUM, ALTHOUGH THAT SUBJECT WAS PREDOMINANT.

Party members at the Warsaw Polytechnical Institute were disturbed by two basic questions: How did it happen that there were no changes in the Politburo, notwithstanding the strong pressure "from below" in the party; and why the ninth extraordinary party congress was to be held as late as in July, with no reasons given for such a long delay. That was the precise issue that opened the conversation with Roman Ney, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, and which quite frankly aired the anxieties and dissension experienced at present by party members.

Here are some questions and answers in a version necessarily abridged:

Question: A week ago the Politburo resolved that party members should be forbidden to participate in political strikes. Since we are expected to be with the students, what are we supposed to do?

Answer: The ninth plenum resolved to leave that to the discretion of party organizations. The political posture to the strike is clear, but the situation may require going along with the collective, which does not mean to take an ostentatious part in the strike. Under the present economic conditions, the strike will hit everyone. I hope that people will come to their senses.

Question: Party members feel that the authorities count on the wariness of society.

Answer: The pressure of demands is heavy. The authorities are in an inconvenient position because, unlike those raising demands, they must be more responsible. For 30 or perhaps 25 years the party worked under hothouse conditions, and thus changes in the party are somewhat slower. Changes have proceeded from outside the party, from a shipyard, and that has its effects. But the party stated that it was at the head of these changes. It is our mistake that we have a structure adapted to different conditions. We have something resembling administrative departments, while we should have a political structure; but that takes time.

The Central Committee does not want to sit out of anything. A socialist renewal has been proclaimed and undertaken. Many speeches at the plenum seemed to indicate that our activity was defective because it lacked a long-term strategy and because we were moving from one incident to another. We must provide such a program. Certainly, it will be subject to changes. Democratic changes in our country are taking place, but the speed of changes is too slow, although we could not complain about that speed at higher educational establishments. The factions of Sejm deputies have been invigorated, but changes in the administration are small. The most important issue that remains to be settled is contact between that social movement and the administration. At the enterprise level, that model is close to completion.

Question: There are fears that the date of the ninth congress, fixed for July, might prove to be a maneuver to weaken the influence of the masses since that is a holiday season.

Answer: A holiday season? This is the first time I have come across such an interpretation. Those whom we elect will be the force preventing manipulations and able to carry out what the party wants.

Question: Will those elected as congress delegates be recognized as such?

Answer: The delegates already elected will be respected.

Question: People ask how it is possible that, after 7 months of preparations for the congress, there is enough courage to claim that the congress has not been prepared. Only people who think that the "we are the party" can behave in that way. People expected that precisely the ninth plenum would adopt the decision to purge the party, at least partially. (applause) Who offered resignations and why?

Answer: Stefan Olszowski, Tadeusz Grabski and I did. I felt there was the need for a change in the Politburo, and to bring it about I volunteered to go. The present Central Committee composition differs from the pre-August one. Fifty persons have gone. [paragraph continues]

In my opinion, voivodship committee first secretaries and persons bearing administrative functions should not belong to the Central Committee. The Central Committee should be composed of persons reflecting our party's social profile. It should include peasants, workers and directors. Functionaries could participate in Central Committee sessions as invited guests. There are even ideas that in the Politburo there should be no Central Committee secretaries, except the first secretary.

Question: Why did the Politburo not state clearly that the beatings in Bydgoszcz were an infringement of the law, and not a regrettable incident?

Answer: Bydgoszcz has to be highlighted thoroughly.

Question: We continue to be a bureaucratic machine. If we had a program, we would be strong. Let me use a comparison from sports. The party is at the head of the main body of competitors and slows down the advance of those following it. And now a question: What is the disposition of forces within the Central Committee? Is it true that many Central Committee members have their files in the Supreme Chamber of Control? Will they adhere to the renewal?

Answer: I do not rule out that some cases are under investigation. Today there is a hysteria of accusations. Not everyone who owns a house is necessarily a thief.

Question: Who in the Politburo is responsible for information?

Answer: Those in charge of it in the Politburo are: Tadeusz Grabski--economics; Kazimierz Barcikowski--internal party affairs; Jerzy Waszczuk--culture; Emil Wojtaszek--foreign affairs, and I--science and education.

Question: How is Bratkowski's letter being evaluated?

Answer: You are familiar with his letter. The plenum's opinion about it was negative and could not be otherwise. His case has been submitted to the party's Central Auditing Commission.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ORGANIZATION DEFENDS BRATKOWSKI

AU081108 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Apr 81 p 2

[Unidentified staffer's report: "The 2 April Resolution Adopted by the ZYCIE WARSZAWY PZPR Basic Party Organization Was Sent to the PZPR First Secretary"]

[Text] At a meeting, members of the basic party organization of the ZYCIE WARSZAWY staff adopted a resolution in which a stand is taken on the current problems agitating the party.

The resolution, which we have sent to the Central Committee, reads, among other things:

Motivated by a sense of responsibility for the party's cohesion, we view the Ninth Central Committee Plenum resolutions primarily as an expression of the party leadership's desire to consolidate party ranks in the difficult political, social and economic situation. The proposed statutory changes and the definitive settlement of the ninth congress' date permit us to hope that our party will be democratically renewed in line with the feelings and profound convictions of most party members.

However, we deem it our party, professional and moral duty to most strongly express our views on the current situation in information and propaganda policy.

Our social credibility, which is being restored with such pains, continues to be undermined again and again by the proliferating cases of disinformation, distorted facts, concealment of facts and one-sidedness, which causes increased social tension and helps intensify mistrust in the party, especially in the mass media controlled by it. It is a universal view that complete and honest information is the necessary prerequisite for social peace in Poland. [paragraph continues]

Everyone needs such information--society, our party and the government. The ninth plenum has not convinced us completely that errors in information policy such as have been committed recently will not be repeated.

It was with particular concern that we learned of the attacks made by some participants in the plenum against Comrade Stefan Bratkowski, who is not only our party comrade and staff colleague, but also chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists. He enjoys the true authority of the entire journalist community and far beyond it. The very intentions of his views serve the good cause of renewal in the party and are therefore shared by many [party] members in many communities. We regard the attacks against Comrade Bratkowski at the highest party forum as an effort to question and misunderstand the mood of the party masses (...).

We also express our concern with the too slow process of purging from the party people who are guilty of violating the norms of law and moral principles and who demonstrate inability or dishonesty. It is most necessary to more rapidly establish the relevant facts and to provide running information about the decisions made for us party members and for the mass of citizens.

CONTROL COMMISSION CRITICIZES BRATKOWSKI ON METHOD

LD082104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Today the Central Party Control Commission issued the following communique:

In accordance with a decision of the ninth plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee, the Central Party Control Commission has held talks with Comrade Stefan Bratkowski. As a result of these talks Comrade Stefan Bratkowski's attention was drawn to the inappropriateness, notwithstanding his motives, of the method he adopted to present his stance as regards vital internal party issues, thus bypassing party forums.

The open letter of Comrade Stefan Bratkowski was circulated in many quarters and is also being utilized outside party organizations thus causing disorientation and becoming the object of various political and personal speculations which do not serve party unity. Taking the above under consideration, the team of the Central Party Control Commission considered that Comrade Stefan Bratkowski's way of presenting his views and doubts was inappropriate, and recommended to him to restrain himself from similar behavior in the future.

Comrade Stefan Bratkowski accepted the above remarks with understanding.

OLSZOWSKI CITES NEED FOR PARTY CONFIDENCE, CANDOR

AU081031 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Apr 81 pp 1, 2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "Candor Is the Party's Strength"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE SUBJECT OF THE NINTH PLENUM HAD BEEN DISCUSSED AT THE WARSZAWA METALLURGICAL PLANT LONG BEFORE STEFAN OLSZOWSKI'S MEETING WITH THE ENTERPRISE PARTY AKTIVS: WORKERS' SPEECHES AT STANISLAW KANIA'S THURSDAY MEETING WITH WARSAW AKTIVS WERE RELAYED BY LOUDSPEAKERS INSTALLED ON THE LARGE GROUNDS.

The speech by LESZEK MUSIAL, heater operator at the W-45 [as published], was listened to with special attention, as the voice of "one from among ourselves." While opening the meeting, WIESLAW GEMZA, enterprise committee secretary, termed it a working conference, and this was the correct definition of the event taking place in the hall of the central laboratory of the Warszawa metallurgical plant: LIKE AT ANY WORKING CONFERENCE, NOBODY BOTHERED ABOUT THE SELECTION OF WORDS, THERE WERE NO MINUTES AND THE AUDIENCE PRESENTED CERTAIN PROBLEMS AND THREW IN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.

The enterprise organization invited Comrade Olszowski, as was repeatedly said aloud, by name in order to learn from him personally if the opinion coined and spread about him as a "hardliner" in the Politburo was true:

"Who are you actually, Comrade Secretary? We want to hear it from you, frankly and without any sensation."

Stefan Olszowski, whose utterances I am piecing together from my notes, found that authenticity and candor were among the most important features of the plenum. "Everyone said what he considered proper to say or what his organization told him to say. Each member of the leadership had the same right. And that is just the normal thing; the result of renouncing theatrics and stage managing party life must be like that. The unhampered opportunity to state one's ideas is one of the Leninist rules, which is as important as the subsequent implementation of adopted decisions."

"The division in the Politburo has been invented. This is the easiest way to find the source of evil. Comrade Grabski and myself have been attacked, and for that reason we resolved to raise the issue openly at the plenum, to present our views and to place ourselves at the disposal of the Central Committee. It was not a pretended [minoderyjny] gesture, not at all. If one wants to carry out one's duties in the leadership in an honest way, one needs the confidence of the Central Committee. We will perform our functions as long as the Central Committee deems it proper and necessary. And it is not a shame to go because of one's political views; it is a shame to have one's hands in dirt."

"I derive my views from an analysis of reality. Today, one cannot view without concern the development of the economic situation in the country. I see a way out of the crisis in the continuation of the socialist renewal; in democracy, based on a strong state and a strong party; in the most diligent pursuit of the economic reform, oriented on economic mechanisms and collective self-government; in the legal regulation of public life by means of acts on trade unions, workers' self-government, rural self-government and censorship; in negotiations and agreements with all trade unions, but without the blackmail of a strike, because strikes are a sinister specter for socialist statehood; as well as in deepening cooperation with the socialist countries, because that is the only way for our economy. I can see the way out of the crisis in the ninth party congress, which must provide a new program for socialist Poland and must democratically shape the authorities."

"You have asked, comrades, about myself personally," the Central Committee secretary said, referring to the wish stated at the beginning of the meeting. Having emphasized that it should not be regarded as a justification, because "it is not individual destiny that matters here," S. Olszowski spoke about his life from the moment he joined the party in 1952, about the party and state functions he performed, and about the experience he accumulated. He ended:

"I have been trying to influence the shaping of the party line in the best way I could see. As far as the publication of antisocialist texts is concerned, I will not be lenient, no one must count on that. I have always fought and will fight opportunists in the party. I do not care about my chair, and I can assure you that it is a hard chair, very hard."

The discussion was conducted both from the tribune and by means of cards with questions. It lasted more than 4 hours. It is hardly possible to reproduce it entirely,or even to give an idea about all its details. HOWEVER, THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IN IT WAS THE ENDEAVOR TO FIND REPLIES TO QUESTIONS OF REAL IMPORTANCE. Specific proposals were also made. For example, S. Olszowski warmly seconded and undertook to advocate the idea to set up a team of workers as advisers to the Politburo. It should be a consultative body in working out the basic elements of party policy.

The debate involving the evaluation of the draft economic reform ("It is a quarter of a reform," somebody shouted from the hall) was concluded with a decision that it was worthwhile to discuss the issue, within the same audience, separately. Comrade SANOCKI from the Union of Polish Socialist Youth sharply protested at the fact that priority given to workers and peasant youths in admissions to higher schools had been given up in the Lodz agreement and S. Olszowski firmly seconded that protest. [paragraph continues]

He also seconded the posture taken by the entire enterprise organization in defense of the Profil and the Krakow film teams from the Polish cinematographers union.

AS IN ALL WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS, CERTAINLY THERE WAS A PRONOUNCED TENDENCY TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS AND THERE WERE CLEAR CONTROVERSIES WITHIN IT. HOWEVER, THE IDEA WAS ACCEPTED THAT POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE BORNE FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMINAL OFFENCES. WHEN S. OLSZOWSKI WAS EXPLAINING WHAT DANGERS WERE IMPLIED IN THE DEMAND TO FORM A SPECIAL COURT, Z. MUSIAL OBJECTED: "THAT IS NOT WHAT WORKERS HAVE IN MIND. THE PARAGRAPH 'FOR NEGLECT IN OFFICIAL DUTIES' WILL BE SUFFICIENT FOR US. JUST LET US APPLY THAT PARAGRAPH AND THOSE PUNISHMENTS IT CALLS FOR."

MUCH ATTENTION WAS DEDICATED TO STEFAN BRATKOWSKI'S LETTERS.

"I discussed this with Comrade Bratkowski repeatedly", the Central Committee secretary explained, "in the Congress Commission on pluralism within the party and on democratic centralism. I consider that Comrade Bratkowski has the right to the view which he presented in his letter. But I also consider that by distributing that letter outside the party he infringed upon the party order. That is not the way to do things. Internal party problems should be settled within the party."

THAT STORMY EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS AND VIEWS HAD A PECULIAR FEATURE. COMRADE LUCZYNSKI FROM THE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HYGIENE DEPARTMENT, IN HIS HEATED AND EMOTIONAL SPEECH, CALLED ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT THE POSITION OF PARTY FIGURES AT ENTERPRISES WAS MORE DIFFICULT THAN THAT OF FIGURES OF HIGHER LEVELS, AND HE ENDED: "WE WILL NOT RETURN OUR PARTY CARDS, BUT THOSE RESPONSIBLE WILL HAVE TO DO THAT." THEN COMRADE GEMZA SHOUTED: "THANK YOU, KAZIO. THE DAY AFTER THE PLENUM, YOU VISITED THE ENTERPRISE COMMITTEE AND SAID THAT YOU WOULD PROBABLY RETURN THE CARD. IT IS GOOD THAT YOU HAVE CHANGED YOUR MIND."

If it is possible to draw general conclusions from one single meeting, from several statements, from a dozen or so questions and the atmosphere prevailing in the hall, I think that many comrades--embittered, distrustful and concerned about the destiny of the party--have covered in their thoughts the same path that Luczynski covered. And if I am at least partially right--can one say anything better about that meeting?

LE FIGARO: PZPR WEAKER FROM LATEST PLENUM

LD071111 Paris LE FIGARO in French 31 Mar 81 pp 1, 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Fragile Compromise"]

[Text] Warsaw--After 7 hours of negotiations the two delegations, the government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Rakowski and the Solidarity delegation headed by Mr Walesa, reached an agreement at 1900 hours yesterday which the Solidarity leader said was 70 percent satisfactory. Consequently he immediately announced that the call for a general strike due to start today was lifted. The Solidarity National Consultative Commission will meet in Gdansk today to make a final decision.

This favorable conclusion was, moreover, predictable since the two sides were aware of the serious effects which maintaining the strike call could have on the situation in the country.

Nonetheless this compromise between the government and Solidarity follows a Central Committee plenum which, after a stormy meeting during which the party leadership had been very strongly attacked, finally renewed its confidence in the present Politburo unanimously aside from one vote. This defeat for the party liberals is probably not likely to make Solidarity optimistic in the long term.

With regard to the Bydgoszcz incident, there is hardly any problem between the two delegations following the publication of the government commission's report accompanied by remarks from the trade union and after the authorities' promise to punish those responsible.

The two most important points yesterday therefore were the guarantee demanded for Solidarity members' safety and the acceptance of a free peasants' trade union. On the first question the government seemed prepared to give that guarantee but accompanied it initially by the formula "within the bounds of respect for the law." Solidarity opposed that, fearing a woolly interpretation of the law by the authorities. Last Friday Bishop Dabrowski and Father Orszulik, Episcopate secretary and assistant secretary, had discussions with Politburo member Barcikowski and tried to make him accept the expression "aside from common law crimes." Their efforts seemed positive and the church representatives including Cardinal Wyszynski exerted pressure on Mr Walesa on Saturday to accept that wording.

As regards the peasants' trade union, the government is prepared to promise to settle the question in the framework of the future law on self-management. In addition the trade union will not use the title "Solidarity," will only comprise individual peasants (excluding state farm workers) and could act alongside the cooperatives and agricultural circles in the framework of a body, the Agricultural Chamber, recreated expressly for that purpose.

Despite the deep relief felt throughout the country at this compromise between the government and the trade union, Polish opinion is still surprised by the conclusion of Sunday's Central Committee plenum ratifying the status quo. They see this as the source of serious worries for the future. The fact that the Politburo was maintained in its existing composition was a shock for many people. Although critical voices followed each other throughout the discussion, above all condemning the "hardliners" in the leadership and notably those responsible for propaganda, the Central Committee finally expressed its confidence in the leaders who had just been attacked during 18 hours of debate.

That is serious because the leaders have shown once again that they were scarcely taking account not only of the peoples' will but even of the will of the mass of party members who sent thousands of dispatches and letters which clearly expressed their will in the past few days. Even the resignations tendered by Politburo members Grabski and Olszowski and candidate member Ney were not accepted. Moreover the latter had expressed the wish that the plenum should elect "the best possible membership for the Politburo."

The Party Divided

One of the most striking speeches was the one delivered by Deputy Premier Rakowski. He expressed the view that the erosion of power was due "above all to our lack of talent, our inability to do away with traditional methods of government and to various resistances which are preventing us from adapting to the situation." The deputy premier paid tribute in passing to Solidarity, "an organization which contains millions of young workers, really magnificent people." He noted that over the past few days a common fund had been set up comprising many local party and Solidarity organizations.

Undersecretary of State in Ministry of National Defense General Baryla, declared that the soldiers are "always ready to defend socialism and Poland's independence." Mr Grabski condemned the "antiparty divisive activity" of the Association of Polish Journalists' Chairman Stefan Bratkowski. He referred to "the brutality, anarchy and chaos which some Solidarity cells 'apparently' show." He spoke of "mental and physical terror" used against government representatives and even of "shock groups" and he concluded: "The counterrevolutionaries' struggle for power is being accelerated and is spreading... the existence of two powers has become a fact."

Mr Olszowski was scarcely less blunt but he asserted that the Politburo contained no "group in favor of using force."

Nonetheless, despite these discordant verdicts, the vast majority of the speeches favored change. The initial status quo was, therefore, received with surprise in all circles. At 0100 hours on Monday morning, for instance, a Soviet correspondent told me that Mr Kania would keep his post but that the three "hardliners" in the Politburo who had been bitterly attacked would be replaced by "moderate revisionists" like Rakowski and Fiszbach.

He added: "That will pose problems for us in the future but we have had problems with the present leadership whose carelessness and inefficiency--we told it so in Moscow--really went beyond all bounds."

Why this status quo then? There are several explanations for it:

1--The well-known maneuvering skill possessed by Kania who needs to remain at the center of a composite leadership.

2--Soviet pressures which were, it seems, very strong, especially since Moscow was apparently not convinced that they would succeed. TASS' frenzied dispatch played a role here.

3--The fact that although most speakers at the plenum advocated reforms, the silent majority of the Central Committee, which stems from the previous period, remains very conservative.

4--The conviction that you do not swap horses in midstream and that any change would have more disadvantages than advantages.

5--The desire to avoid giving the impression that the party is changing its leadership under pressure from Solidarity.

It is understandable, therefore, that the atmosphere was morose in most party organizations and among the liberals yesterday. Telephone calls and messages from people protesting poured in and a movement began to take shape favoring mass resignations from the party. One liberal told me: "The party has chosen a suicidal course. It is now split in two: A leadership, which is itself divided, on the one hand and the mass of members on the other." One of his friends went further: "The Central Committee certainly seems to have been won over by antisocialist forces."

However, a well-known journalist belonging to the same group told me that things are not so bad after all, pointing out to me that the plenum was convened by the "hardliners" who, in the middle of last week, were convinced they would win. He added: "Our counter-offensiveness failed to sweep them away but it at least countered their attack and forced them to maintain the principle of a policy of dialogue."

These results are certainly not neglibible and in any case are more important than the vague promise of a party congress before 20 July. Nonetheless the party has emerged from this ninth plenum weaker and more divided than ever which is extremely worrying for the country's future.

PERSONNEL CHANGES CONTINUE AT ALL PARTY, STATE LEVELS

LD090912 Warsaw PAP in English 0819 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 April (PAP)--Changes connected with the filling of managerial and executive positions at all levels of the party and state apparatus begun last August are continuing.

Over the last eight months, central party authorities replaced more than 50 persons in their jobs and about 200 persons in the region were relieved of their positions.

Among the members and alternate members of the PUWP Central Committee, 13 persons were relieved of their posts and 24 appointed. There were also changes affecting heads of departments of the Central Committee. In most voivodships, party first secretaries were changed and so [words indistinct] composition of the voivodship secretariats and executives.

Important changes have taken place [words indistinct] composition of the Central Committee of the United Peasant Party, and greater still occurred in the Central Committee of the Democratic Party.

Very significant cadres changes were made in the government praesidium and individual ministries. Following personnel changes, largely at the level of deputy ministers, the government Praesidium now consists of almost all new members. About 20 ministers were replaced and almost 30 deputy ministers were relieved of their posts. Further changes are envisaged in connection with the introduction of the economic reform.

In almost 20 voivodships voivods were changed and a number of city mayors were also affected by [words indistinct].

Cadres changes also apply to the field of education and learning. A new president and four vice-presidents of the Polish Academy of Sciences have been elected. Personnel changes have also taken place in the field of culture and mass media.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PREELECTION MEETINGS VIEWED

LD081744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The preelection meetings everywhere constitute part and parcel of every campaign, whether we refer to general elections or elections within some kind of organization. In fact, they also take place before the offical submission of candidates for officers. Our recent experiences in this sphere are more than modest. All meetings of this kind which took place in the past consisted of a scenario known in advance and were of a routine nature.

On the other hand, this cannot be said about meetings held at present in the PZPR before the ninth party congress. The guests at these meetings are not only representatives of the current authorities but also potential candidates for new party authorities. For rank-and-file party members the election campaign has already started, though officially only the 10th Central Committee Plenum is supposed to constitute the start of the final stage of precongress preparations.

That meeting [the 10th Central Committee Plenum] will discuss the draft party program precepts. It will also determine the so-called representation norms for the congress. Members of party organizations in great industrial enterprises, who at present play host to the representatives of the supreme authorities, not only expect information and elucidations regarding the current work of the Central Committee Politburo, but also a definition of the party program for the future.

Trends toward a profound democratization have become universally apparent in the party. These trends aim at stepping up of requirements concerning members irrespective of the post they occupy and at widening the powers of the primary party organizations. The deliberations during these meetings have the same direction. Their participants demand that the new party program now being drafted should contain these trends.

On the other hand, from the guests coming to these meetings it is expected that they should become advocates of such a program. In this respect they are being assessed as potential candidates for the party authorities.

BARCIKOWSKI CHAIRS PZPR SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE

LD082322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] A party Central Committee conference was held today and attended by secretaries of the voivodship committees. The conference was chaired by Kazimierz Barcikowski; it dealt with current party problems. During the debate it was emphasized that, in party organizations, a great deal of attention is being dedicated at present to internal party matters and to problems connected with preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress.

JABLONSKI, PZPR ACTIVISTS DISCUSS 'SETTLING ACCOUNTS'

LD082320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] At the Szatkowski factory in Krakow yesterday, more than 50 questions put at a meeting with party activists were answered by Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and State Council chairman.

In the course of the discussion it was stated that ideological unity, the gathering round the party of all the forces of commonsense, should be aimed for. At the same time the vital need to settle accounts definitely with people for whom there is no place in the party's ranks was stressed.

Henryk Jablonski reported that in August last year party control commissions [words indistinct]. Six hundred people had been expelled from the ranks of the PZPR, 625 had received party penalties and 4,000 had been given a warning talk.

At present the special 100-man commission directed by Roman Ney which had assessed the justification for purchasing various licenses, has finished its work. The time is approaching to settle accounts with those people who had taken the wrong and not properly thought through decisions to purchase them.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS VICE MINISTER AT GORZOW CONFERENCE

LD090642 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] A conference of the sociopolitical aktiv of Gorzow Voivodship was held in Gorzow Wielkopolski yesterday. Taking part in it were representatives of the leadership of the voivodship party committee, the administrative authorities of the region, representatives from the civic militia, the security services and the Polish Army, as well as the first secretaries of primary party organizations. Taking part in the deliberations, which were chaired by Ryszard Labus, candidate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Gorzow Voivodship PZPR Committee, was Maj-Gen Marian Janicki, vice minister of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Opening the deliberations, Ryszard Labus stressed that the observance of law and order by state authorities, the public, social organizations and also by trade union organizations is a fundamental matter for carrying out socialist renewal.

Particularly important among the threats now present are elements of slackness, manifestations of anarchy and [words indistinct] which threaten stabilization and the process of democratization. Over the past few months, many cases have been noted of functionaries from the Ministry of Internal Affairs being accused of illegal actions and crimes committed in connection with the execution of duty.

The first secretary of the voivodship committee also drew attention to the fact that certain Solidarity activists show an inclination to [word indistinct] matter. For instance, they regard fines meted out by traffic militia as repression of the trade union. Letters and directives edited by activists of Solidarity trade union often contain texts which are slanderous [words indistinct] of stereotypes of functionaires of the civic militia and security services. The political suggestiveness of the attacks on the militia, security services, the voluntary civic militia reserve and also the army was pointed to during the discussion.

Vice Minister Janicki gave his views on many of the problems which had been touched on. Talking about social and everyday living matters of the civic militia and security services, he stated that they are not paid for overtime, Sundays and public holidays, that there are 36 beds for every 10,000 people in the ministry's health system, whereas there are 57 beds per 10,000 people in the general health service system.

FISZBACH ATTENDS GDANSK PRECONGRESS COMMISSION PLENUM

LD090450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The program documents for the Ninth PZPR Congress have been assessed at the plenum of the voivodship precongress commission in Gdansk. Tadeusz Fiszbach took part in the deliberations. One of the main weaknesses of the program documents was considered to be their vagueness, particularly in key political matters such as the leading role of the party in society and the development of intraparty democracy.

KISIEL ATTENDS LODZ PLENUM; SELF-CRITICISM VOICED

LD090722 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Plenary sessions of voivodship party committees were held yesterday in Zielona Gora and Lodz. Under discussion were the main tasks facing party organizations in strengthening ideological unity and cohesion before the ninth congress.

In Lodz, where Henryk Kisiel took part in the session, disquiet was voiced over the fact that groups of workers and young people had left the party. A large number of the Lodz party organization members expressed the opinion that the party as a whole was to some extent lagging behind the working class. In Lodz, in just the same way as in all party conferences, demands were made that people who had brought the country into such a deep crisis should be brought to account. The report of the party executive committee acknowledged that it would be a good thing to appoint a commission for the party Central Committee 10th Plenum, a commission which would conduct talks with members of the leadership of the party and government of the 1970's. This commission would then present to the congress the results of its work, together with its conclusions (?determining) the responsibility of these persons.

BIALYSTOK PZPR PLENUM VIEWS VOIVODSHIP TASKS

LD081050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Tasks of party organizations and echelons before the ninth extraordinary party congress were discussed today by the plenum of the party voivodship committee in Bialystok. It examined the sociopolitical and economic situation of the voivodship and the country, stressing the great importance of actions designed to restore the trust of the people in the party. This should be assisted by intensified work of the party in the course of precongress preparations and in the course of the report and election campaign now in progress.

It was stated that more attention must be paid to economic problems, to a debate on the speeding up of the reform and on ways out of the crisis. The efficient handling of spring work in agriculture to guarantee better crops and the halting of the decline in livestock raising are of the utmost importance.

LESZNO PARTY PLENUM STUDIES PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION

LD081046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Preparations of the voivodship party organization for the ninth extraordinary party congress were today the main topic of the debate held at the plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Leszno. The meeting evaluated the precongress discussion which has been in progress for some months in party echelons of the region. The debate is accompanied in the Leszno Voivodship by the report and election campaign. Meetings and conferences have so far been held in 4 factory committees, 12 primary party organizations and several score branch organizations.

In most places party members consider that one of the conditions for the PZPR's proper fulfillment of the leading role in state and in society should be a far-reaching and consistently observed division of posts in the party and economic apparatus as well as a restriction of party posts held by any single party member. The renewal spells an effective and dynamic action on the part of the party leadership at all levels, broad contact with the people and with party members, attentive consideration for their points of view and a serious approach to their proposals. A large number of demands submitted during the plenum concerned agriculture and matters connected with improving the feeding of the nation.

The adopted resolution defines the tasks of the voivodship party organization during the period preceding the ninth party congress.

KRAKOW PZPR COMMITTEE TO MEET 9 APRIL

LD090602 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The Krakow PZPR Committee is to meet today to discuss implementation of the 10-point government program in the urban Krakow Voivodship. An evaluation of progress of the report-back and election campaign before the ninth party congress is also to be carried out.

MALINOWSKI ATTENDS JOINT ZSL, PARTY MEETING IN SLUPSK

LD081208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] In Slupsk the sociopolitical situation in rural areas and topical development problems affecting Slupsk agriculture were discussed at a joint plenary meeting by the party voivodship committee and the ZSL Voivodship Committee. Present was Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski. It was underlined during the deliberations that an increase in agricultural production will be determined not only by the hard work and enterprise of farmers but also by an improvement in industrial production supplies and in better service to farms. The state, the people's power, our trustees, said one of the farmers, have recently promised a great deal regarding changes in industry which would result in better satisfying the needs of agriculture. We understand that everything cannot be settled at once. However, right now farmers need fertilizer and sowing seed.

There are still many problems to be resolved in the Slupsk countryside, said the speakers. They pertain among other things to health protection, housing and education.

ZSL PRESIDIUM VIEWS DRAFT LAW ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD081040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium today discussed the basic provisions of a draft law on the people's councils. After public consultation, the draft of this law will go before the Sejm before the end of this half year. The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium holds the view that the law on the people's councils which has applied up to now and which has been amended many times since being instituted in (?1958) does not constitute a (?cohesive) enactment which fulfills social expectations.

It made possible, among other things, the arbitrary interpretation of particular regulations. Thus, it did not provide sufficient safeguards against bureaucratic and centralistic practices. The need for a new law to be elaborated on people's councils was expressed in a resolution of the Eighth ZSL Congress. The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium stated that the draft bill on people's councils must establish a correct relationship between the legislative and the executive powers. The organs of the state administration should carry out a truly executive function in order to endow the people's councils with essential powers, guaranteeing their supremacy over the administration. Attention was drawn to the need for far-reaching changes in other enactments, especially in the budget regulations, to guarantee real powers for the people's councils.

It was decided that the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium will review the provisions of the draft law on people's councils once more before the first reading of the draft in the Sejm. Later in the discussion, the Presidium noted information from the meeting of the commission for cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD of (?30) March this year. The chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium informed the members of the Presidium about the talks held yesterday with representatives of the (?factory committee) of the NSZZ of Private Farmers Solidarity. During this meeting, in which Kazimierz Barcikowski, a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, took part, there was discussion of the initial structural problems of the farmers' union movement.

SOCIALIST YOUTH LEADER ON RENEWAL PROCESS

LD081448 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Apr (PAP)--Poland's August 1980 was, first of all, a protest by working youth, young members of the working class, highly professional and intellectually aware people, who were nevertheless unsatisfied with their professional, social and political advancement, said Chairman of the main board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth Andrzej Koltek in an interview for PAP.

At the same time, Koltek said, these same young people are now active in the process we call implementing the path of socialist renewal.

The programme-election campaign before the approaching 3rd Supreme USPY Congress has been based on new, fully democratic principles. Union units have much more independence. We will also present our proposals to the Congress Commission of the 9th PUWP Congress.

Speaking about the key issues round which the union will be developing its activity, Koltek said that, first and foremost, there is the struggle for the organization's ideological image. A large amount of pretense and an instrumental attitude towards the young resulted in the ideological and political sense of the union's work getting lost.

Another aspect is--as proved by some points in the (?social contracts) which largely concern social matters--that the prospects for professional advancement are still vague and material needs unmet. Broadly-understood partnership between the younger and older generation should be the mainstay for solving these problems. Without a partnership attitude towards the young, all the good things young people can contribute will remain written down in ink. The thing is for young people to be able to have some legislative initiative and a possibility to participate practically in and give opinions on issues important to the young generation.

General and authentic partnership within the organization should be another important guarantee for the union's effective operation.

Together with the trade unions, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth has always tried to improve young people's start in life and work, give them good working and recreation conditions. We think that now we will also continue to cooperate with all the unions, as this concerns all young employees--fifty percent of the total number of people working in our economy.

At the same time we realize that even the strongest youth organization will always need support and aid. In our case this means support from the PUWP, under whose ideological leadership we want to further operate.

WALESA DENIES EXISTENCE OF SPLIT IN SOLIDARITY

LD090851 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 7 Apr 81 p 19

[Norsk Telegrambyra correspondent Thomas Hamberg undated interview with Lech Walesa: "Solidarity Is Not Split"]

[Text] Gdansk--It is not true that there is any kind of split inside Solidarity. Of course there are differences of opinion.

But this is hardly unusual bearing in mind that we have a membership of 10 million," Polish independent trade union Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said in an interview with Norsk Telegrambyra's correspondent recently.

He said that he thought that recent developments would perhaps lead to changes in the leadership of Solidarity but added that new blood would only be beneficial. On the whole Solidarity has emerged strengthened from the recent crisis and from the subsequent discussions within the organization's leadership," Walesa said.

Solidarity has just been through the most dramatic period in its history. After an agreement had been reached with the authorities at the eleventh hour, a proposed general strike which would have plunged Poland into chaos was averted. The crisis was over for the time being but no one knows when the situation will come to a head again.

During the negotiations with the authorities in Warsaw and at Solidarity's national conference the differences of opinion seemed to run between radical and more moderate forces within the movement and it sounded as if Lech Walesa belonged to the latter wing.

In his conversation with Norsk Telegrambyra Walesa rejected the suggestion that there are radical and moderate wings within Solidarity. He added that the Polish authorities undoubtedly see him as an extreme radical.

"However, we must also allow the other side to make itself heard. If we never make concessions in the negotiations with the government, we run the risk of lighting a tiny fire amongst the ashes which could suddenly burst into flame," Walesa said.

[Question] How dangerous was the most recent crisis in Poland? Did the government ever give any warnings that the Soviet Union might intervene?

[Answer] The threatened general strike, which was later called off, could just as easily have taken place. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we do not need to ask the government for its opinion. We are realistic and can assess the situation ourselves. [answer ends]

The Solidarity leader looked tired. He sank back in his chair and drew deeply on his pipe as if to find new strength. He said reflectively that it is possible that posterity will claim that Solidarity asked too little, made many mistakes.

"But we will have to win one victory at a time. The most important thing is that we do not pay too high a price for what we have already achieved. There is no point in our beating our heads against brick walls that will take a long time to tear down," the Solidarity leader said.

Lech Walesa's office on the fourth floor of Solidarity's headquarters in Gdansk is simply furnished--a small desk, a couple of worn armchairs, an old standard lamp from the forties with a gaudy shade and on the wall a sign with the word Solidarity and two madonnas.

Walesa even has a badge of the madonna of Jasna Gora on his lapel.

[Question] How close to the church is Solidarity?

[Answer] Faith is a personal affair, and religious practices belong in the churches. However, we have been given valuable support by the pope and the cardinals. The Polish Church has always stood for righteousness. Personally, I would not have been able to live without my faith. It gives me peace and comfort, despite the fact that I know that we still have many difficult struggles ahead of us.

[Question] Will organizations similar to Solidarity emerge in the other Eastern European countries?

[Answer] Perhaps. I do not know. I have had so much to do here in our own trade union movement that I have not had time to think about what will happen in our neighbors' countries.

WALESA ON AGREEMENTS, JARUZELSKI, WISH TO QUIT

LD091131 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 8 Apr 81 pp 1,4

[Francois Corre interview with Polish Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa in Gdansk: "Walesa: I Want To Leave Solidarity"--date not given]

[Text] Francois Corre: The sound of Soviet feet marching on the border is growing louder. Is this merely pressure once again or preparation for a military intervention?

Lech Walesa: I am starting to grow tired of that question. I have told you a good 15 times that I do not believe there will be an intervention. Do you put your fingers in your ears when I am talking?

Francois Corre: You still do not fear any foreign intervention even after TASS has published a false dispatch containing lies about insurrectional riots in Poland?

Lech Walesa: I do not fear anything. Only God. Does that answer suit you? Or are you going to ask me the same question again?

We Are Waiting For Them To Start Work

Francois Corre: Forget it. If you were to describe the situation in Poland now, what would you say?

Lech Walesa: Things have been going better, much better, since General Jaruzelski has been premier. It is still difficult for me to judge him because he has been in the government for a short time and I have only met with him once. But I enjoyed that meeting. I had never before seen a member of the government make decisions. General Jaruzelski decided in front of me in the space of a few minutes to meet our demands on Radom and he took the necessary steps to stop the students' strike. I am not saying that Poland has found an ideal government because we are waiting to see this government at work.

But it is obvious that we have never had a premier who justified so much hope. Moreover Jaruzelski is a soldier and Poland likes soldiers.

Francois Corre: Do you think Stanislaw Kania is really in favor of negotiations with Solidarity or do you think he is only negotiating because he is obliged and forced to do so by the trade union's very power?

Lech Walesa: It is very difficult to judge whether a man is sincere and, in any case, it is a matter of complete indifference to us.

Sincerity is not a food which could satisfy Solidarity. We have aims. If Stanislaw Kania enables us to attain them, that is fine. It is the result which counts. We want the CON-SO-LI-DA-TION [capitalized word printed in boldface and with hyphens] of socialism in Poland, real socialism.

If Kania helps us, that is fine, and this is the only criterion.

Francois Corre: There are a number of people in Solidarity who are not satisfied with the compromise you obtained.

Honorable Men

Lech Walesa: In Solidarity we have a large number of honorable, noble and pure men who have been with us since the very difficult days of July and August and who are truly extraordinary people in conflict situations. When it comes to handling a victory, calculating what might be lost and what might be won, which constitutes a trade union's real work, those people know nothing. For them you are wasting your time unless you are launching an attack with swords drawn. The agreement we reached with the government is undoubtedly a good one.

Francois Corre: Nonetheless there are a considerable number of people in Solidarity who think you have been too moderate.

Lech Walesa: When an organization exists, when you have already won a great deal, you must not gamble everything again.

Francois Corre: Nonetheless Solidarity is giving the impression of fragility at the moment. You have been close to being outvoted twice in the space of a few days at Bydgoszcz and here at the shipyard. It sometimes looks as if Solidarity is in danger of splitting into two factions--yours which is moderate and another, much more hard-line faction.

Lech Walesa: Do not worry. I won at Bydgoszcz and I won at the shipyard.

Francois Corre: After hours of discussion and with much difficulty.

Lech Walesa: The important thing is that I won. I will win again tomorrow and the next day if necessary. There are hotheads in Solidarity but, believe me, I will be able to calm them down.

"I Have Five Cards"

You know, when a tap is leaking you wrap it in a sack. There comes a time when the sack bursts and you put on another one and so on... I still have at least five or six sacks in reserve. They are completely new sacks which I can use to stop leaks.

I have five or six cards which I have never played, about which nobody knows and which I can put on the table tomorrow if people annoy me too much. They are not fake cards. They are honest cards, hard but honest, and I will not hesitate to play them one after the other.

Moreover, deep down all those who oppose me know that I am right. Now that our affairs have reached this stage, would it really be reasonable to launch a general strike--the weapon which Poland has never experienced since the end of the war? Deep down everybody knows that it would not. Solidarity is strong and is growing stronger each day. Do we need to use the ultimate weapon? Deep down everybody knows that it is not necessary at all.

Some 98 percent of the grassroots members are satisfied with the Warsaw agreements. At the grassroots level people are reasonable. They can recognize a victory when they see one. The agreements are a great victory, there is no doubt about that. Between 70 and 80 percent of our demands have been met. Who could have expected that?

After all, just think: The government has said that it agrees in principle to the existence of a self-managed independent Trade Union of Private Farmers. Just 1 month ago the same government rejected the very idea of that trade union. It is obvious that these agreements are only a step and that there will have to be many others if Solidarity is to attain its goals, but it is a decisive step which has been taken. It is now up to us to be vigilant and to ensure that the government keeps its promises.

Party's Weakness

There is no doubt that in this country neither Solidarity nor the government is accustomed to negotiating. Therefore both the government and we tend to resort to extreme weapons at the slightest opportunity. Over the past 35 years the Poles have not really been used to dialogue, to talking, exchanging views and reaching compromises. Both it and we must learn that we must not immediately drop a nuclear bomb on the other side just because he is in a bad temper. We must learn to talk.

The essential thing now is to rapidly reach a national agreement between the government and Solidarity--a national agreement for bringing about economic recovery and remedying injustices. Once the government has such a plan a great step forward will have been taken.

Francois Corre: This government may be in serious trouble. Every day new signs of dissidence within the party appear. The grassroots supports Solidarity. It wants reforms. What would happen if the Polish Communist Party were to collapse, leaving a terrible political vacuum in the country? In those circumstances would the Soviets not be tempted to intervene? Is the party's great weakness not the great danger now facing Poland?

Lech Walesa: I do not know. I am not a politician. I do not know much about politics. Moreover I am not interested in the weak. I do not like weak people, weak things, weak organizations. In any case I have never threatened a weak person and will not do so. But really, you are talking to me about problems which are not mine. I am a trade unionist and nothing more.

Walesa in a Nightclub

Francois Corre: Over the past few months Solidarity has waged a bitter struggle against corruption throughout the country. You have come across many cases and, it seems, have a thick file on this problem?

Lech Walesa: Yes. But there have been excesses in the struggle against corrupt people. You see, one evening I was driving back from Bielsko, exhausted by the negotiations, my tongue dry from talking. I was thirsty. It was around 2 or 3 in the morning and we were going through Warsaw, where I found only one place open: a nightclub. I drank a glass of tea there. Unfortunately there were photographers there. The next day my picture was in all the papers with articles saying: "Lech Walesa Lounges Around Nightclubs." Some leaders have been slandered as I have been.

Francois Corre: You yourself told the story of the hunting lodge in the middle of an estate of several tens of thousand of hectares at Arlamow, where a luxury house was built by prisoners paid in cigarettes. That is going a bit too far....

Lech Walesa: I have never seen that place but it seems that near Ustrzyki Dolne there was indeed an estate like the one you describe where they painted pigs black to make them look like boars and the party big shots fired at them from the windows of the palace. The prisoners threw pheasants into the air for drunkards to shoot at. I repeat that I have not seen that place but Solidarity members told me the story. Obviously such things are unacceptable. It is scandalous. You see, if Poland had only one slice of black bread and we all had an equal share of it, that would be tolerable. The intolerable thing is for there to be people who eat ham on the one hand and, on the other, for there to be hungry children. In the final analysis that was why we formed Solidarity and why our enthusiasm in this struggle will never wane.

Francois Corre: There is one thing which probably surprises many French people and which, in any case, surprises me.

How could you, who has no education and who virtually has never read a book, become the leader of Solidarity and probably the most important man in Poland? From that viewpoint you are possibly a unique case in modern history.

Lech Walesa: You mean I am uneducated?

Francois Corre: Please do not misunderstand me. I am expressing admiration. But is it not true that you have no education?

Lech Walesa: I find it difficult to discuss this problem. I do not really know what you mean by education. In any case I am not alone here in Solidarity. I am surrounded by very educated people, like Andrzej Gwiazda. Many people have worked hard to create Solidarity. I was not alone.

Francois Corre: What are you reading at the moment?

Lech Walesa: I am so tired that I do not have time to read. I am so tired that I no longer even know what I am called. And you want me to read?

"The Bridge of Sighs"

Francois Corre: What have you read in your life? Do you remember any books?

Lech Walesa: When I was young I read children's books. I remember one of them which was called "The Bridge of Sighs." I do not remember any others.

Francois Corre: Who wrote "The Bridge of Sighs?"

Lech Walesa: I do not know. I think it was written before the war.

Francois Corre: In conclusion I would like to ask you a difficult question....

Lech Walesa: And you think I will not be able to answer because I am an uneducated worker?

Francois Corre: Please, stop joking. This is what I wanted to ask you: You are constantly saying that you want to leave Solidarity and, on the other hand, it is obvious that this trade union would fall apart if you were no longer there. So?

Lech Walesa: Yes, I want to leave Solidarity. I sincerely and wholeheartedly want to do so. I have been working for this trade union for 13 years. I have been in prison for it. It has cost me my health. My heart is suffering [j'ai le coeur malade] and my family is tired of not seeing me. My family is hungry, too: In Solidarity I earn 7,000 zlotys a month whereas as a worker I earned 10,000 that could earn that again tomorrow. Moreover I have kept my word: I swore that I would give this country an independent trade union and now this trade union exists. It is up to others to run it now.

Francois Corre: Do you want to go back to being a worker?

Lech Walesa: Why not? I have never been afraid of work. But I do not think much about such things. What I do know is that I have reached my peak and that once a man has passed that he always goes downhill, quickly or slowly. I really do not know what I will do afterward. Perhaps I will write a book with you if you do not think I am really too uneducated....

Francois Corre: My remark about your education has hurt you, but that was not my intention.

Lech Walesa: The important thing is for me to step down. I must do so. Solidarity needs new blood and not old men clinging to their posts. This is not an old people's home. But you said that if I left now this trade union would run the risk of splitting in two. That may be true. It is because of that danger that I have not yet gone. I am still needed here. I just hope it will not be for long.

Warsaw Cites Interview

LD090502 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The majority of foreign mass media have noted with relief the disappearance of dangerous tensions in Poland, the return to dialogue and the latest steps aimed at implementation of socialist renewal. The amount of material relating directly to the situation and events in Poland has been reduced. But the material which the foreign press is printing remains a commentary type and discusses, above all, the chances of consolidating the period of calm and improving the economic situation in Poland.

Lech Walesa's interview for the Paris FRANCE-SOIR has been noted with interest. In this interview, he stated that Solidarity supports the consolidation of socialism in Poland. Lech Walesa spoke very highly about the government of Premier Jaruzelski, stressing that he would like to reach speedy agreement with the government on plans for rebuilding the Polish economy.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN ON KKP SESSION, CHANGES

AU090958 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 3-5 Apr 81 p 2

[Aleksandra Jakubowska report on the 2 April press conference by Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz: "Additional Explanations"--place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] AT A PRESS CONFERENCE ON 2 APRIL, POLISH AND FOREIGN JOURNALISTS MET WITH JANUSZ ONYSZKIEWICZ, PRESS SPOKESMAN OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION [KKP] AND MAZOWSZE REGION.

HE ANSWERED QUESTIONS PRIMARILY CONCERNING THE KKP SESSION WHICH ENDED ON WEDNESDAY IN GDANSK.

ABOUT ANDRZEJ GWIAZDA'S UNACCEPTED RESIGNATION: Andrzej Gwiazda found that L. Walesa was using his exceptional position in the movement to impose his will on others. At the beginning of the KKP session, Lech Walesa made a speech. He spoke about the agreement signed with the government and said that the crowd which gathered in front of the Council of Ministers building gave him an enthusiastic reception when he was leaving the building after the talks. Walesa said that this was evidence of the support enjoyed by him among members. The speech was applauded. Gwiazda considered that that was an appeal to popularity, that it could influence the decisions of the KKP and left the hall. In my opinion, that was an impulse, an act of emotion.

ABOUT KAROL MODZELEWSKI'S RESIGNATION: According to Modzelewski, the most important issues concerning the union have been settled undemocratically and for that reason he, as a spokesman for the KKP, was unable to endorse that kind of practice any further. His resignation from the functions of press spokesman does not signify his withdrawal from union activity, because he continues to be deputy chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] in Wroclaw. He will also help organize a team for mass media affairs. Modzelewski compared the situation in the trade union with the situation in a monarchy where the main role belongs not to the parliament, but to the court rallied around a charismatic leader.

ABOUT THE VOTE OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN ANNA WALENTYNOWICZ: That was a motion from the shipyard commission but made in an informal way. Mrs Walentynowicz continues to belong to the Presidium of the Gdansk MKZ. Those making the motion justified the lack of confidence in A. Walentynowicz with the allegation that she was trying to persuade people to strike, although the strike had to be recalled, and that she had been undermining the prestige of the union's chairman. Lech Walesa said that, even if his opinion frequently differed from those of Mrs Walentynowicz, he valued her and she should continue her activity in the Gdansk Solidarity.

ABOUT OBJECTIONS ADDRESSED TO ANDRZEJ CELINSKI: There were objections that he overstepped his authority as a nonelective Presidium member, actually a clerk, and that the form of meetings chaired by him was repeatedly disputed.

WHEN SHOULD WE START COUNTING THE 90 DAYS OF CALM? Not the 90 days; the point is to begin the time of calm in general. That depends on the behavior of both sides.

ABOUT CRITICAL REMARKS CONCERNING LECH WALESA: In my opinion, it was the style of activity and not the principles of the policy pursued that were involved. L. Walesa's leadership has not been disputed by anybody, but the methods of his not too democratic activity.

ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF SOLIDARITY BY THE AUTHORITIES: The authority has begun to regard Solidarity as a partner who counts. Let me recall the free Saturdays crisis. In that case, the crux lay primarily in the way intended to settle the problem. As of August, it is the style of exerting power and relations with free trade unions that have mattered.

ABOUT SOLIDARITY EXPERTS: The role of experts met with sharp criticism during the most recent negotiations with the government.

The opinion was expressed that the experts had isolated the negotiating team from the trade union and that expert opinion had substituted for trade union opinion. That criticism indirectly applied to L. Walesa who allegedly permitted nonelective persons, advisers, to play such a role. Thus J. Kuron continues to be a Solidarity expert.

ABOUT THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GOVERNMENT: As a whole, that agreement has not been disputed. The objection was raised that more could have been achieved. The way in which the final decisions were adopted was found to be inappropriate. Trade unionists had no access to information about what was going on during the negotiations with the government commission.

ABOUT THE METHODS OF CONSULTING RANK-AND-FILE TRADE UNION MEMBERS: The methods of consulting do exist, but it is difficult to consult while negotiations are in progress. Regulations will be provided for negotiating teams, defining authorities and so forth. That motion will be submitted to the commission by Bogdan Lis.

ABOUT COLLECTIVES NOT SATISFIED WITH THE AGREEMENT SIGNED: Certainly, I have heard there were such collectives but the telex messages that reached Gdansk attested to satisfaction that the strike action was suspended and that an agreement was signed. We were convinced that people on the whole had accepted that. That was a necessary compromise.

ABOUT ELECTIONS IN MAZOWSZE REGION: The voting regulations have been worked out. Now we must delineate constitutencies. We will set about that next week.

ABOUT RUMORS CONCERNING A SPLIT IN THE KKP: All regions have firmly adhered to unity in the trade union. The stormy discussion in Gdansk has consolidated our unions; it aired issues that needed to be brought to the surface and that has purified the atmosphere.

ABOUT THE ANNOUNCED CHANGE IN THE STYLE OF SOLIDARITY ACTIVITY: The entire trade union was prepared for a general strike. It is not to be assumed that the trade union would use that type of weapon in the nearest future. That is not a weapon to which the trade union would like to resort. We want to act on the basis of negotiations.

When the conference was over, SZTANDAR MLODYCH asked: Why did the commissions hold their talks behind closed doors--after all, Solidarity demands honest and full information and how can one inform while waiting behind closed doors? Janusz Onyszkiewicz answered that the point was primarily to convey full and honest information and in that respect things were not quite all right. The talks were followed by representatives of trade union publications and they will inform Solidarity members about their proceedings. He also stated that, in his opinion, the larger part of the press reported on the proceedings of the KKP session in Gdansk in a "rather honest" way.

SOLIDARITY 'THINKER' JAN LITYNSKI INTERVIEWED

LD081010 Hamburg DPA in German 0914 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Hamburg, 8 Apr (DPA)--Polish regime critic Jan Litynski has called for a "special Polish way" for his country's economy. In an interview in the magazine QUICK, prereleased in Munich today, Litynski, who according to the magazine is one of Solidarity's chief thinkers, said that this way must be adapted to the country's geopolitical relations. "We have a very big neighbor which one, after all, must not forget," Litynski stressed. The leading role of the PZPR in the state should therefore not be encroached upon, "in the trade union, on the other hand, as much as is possible." [sentence as received]

On Solidarity's role, Litynski said: "We are more than a Polish trade union; we are a social movement." When everything is "in order," then Solidarity will be able to carry on working as a trade union. "If the government side does not accept us, then there will be a strike," he added. Regarding a possible invasion by Soviet troops, he said does not believe that there will be an invasion, because it would cause too much tension.

SOLIDARITY KKP PRESIDIUM OPENS GDANSK CONFERENCE 9 APR

LD090206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity is opening a 2-day conference in Gdansk today. The results of the latest negotiations with the government, relating above all to law and order, the registration of trade unions for private farmers and the matter of access by Solidarity to the mass media are to be discussed. In addition, the appointment of a national information bureau and the election of a press spokesman for the KKP of Solidarity will be among the important subjects to be discussed at the conference.

FARMERS TU ISSUE DOMINATES SEJM COMMISSION SESSION

LD081426 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] [No dateline received] There has been an extraordinary sitting of the Sejm commission for the observance of social accords. With the participation of members of the all-Polish founding committee NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers, with its leader Jan Kulaj and R. Kukulowicz, the primate's adviser, there was discussion of the registration of the Solidarity Trade Union of Private Farmers. A declaration was read in which NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers stated that the union arose as the result of the unification at the Poznan congress of three previously existing unions, Rural Solidarity, Farmers' Solidarity and the NSZZ Solidarity for Individual Farmers. The organization aims to secure lasting prospects of development for individual farms, together with the right to equal treatment of all sectors of agriculture. No less important a task is the continued protection of the status of the laws and of the interests of individual farmers. The declaration also states: We have no political ambitions. We recognize that the PZPR is the leading political force in our state and that the ZSL has a say in rural and agricultural policies. In our opinion it is necessary to establish good relations with the agricultural circles, especially bearing in mind their organization of economic activity in the broad sense of the word.

In reply to a Sejm deputy's question regarding the union's forms of protest, an explanation stated that its ultimate form would be a boycott (nonpayment of taxes for a period), not a strike. A farmer will never resort to strike, for that would be a crime against nature. Sejm Deputy Rieff, the head of Pax [Christian association], stressed that it is in the interest of the nation that the farmers be granted their union to protect farmers and agriculture. Overriding reasons such as internal peace, feeding the nation and overcoming the crisis also favor the granting of the union.

Kukulowicz, the primate's delegate, recalled that the primate had often declared that the recognition of the union desired by the farmers is a necessity both publicly and during his meetings with Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski. The problem is not registration but that it should be accomplished as speedily as possible. The primate urgently requests that there be no delay. If the professor--R. Kukulowicz remarked to J. Szczepanski, the committee chairman--would give us such an Easter present, the whole church would sing hymns of gratitude.

As he closed the discussion Professor Szczepanski jokingly remarked that as a Lutheran he would be glad if he were the occasion of hymns of praise sung in Catholic churches. Later, when he presented the further progress of work, he stated that the problem is not only to find a formula for registration but also to carry it out in such a manner that the union's cooperation with the authorities is harmonious. The commission needs a few days to work through the material. A meeting with the government side is also planned. Fundamental aspects of the statements by representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, and the organization's position will also be presented during the Sejm's discussions on Friday.

Participants Interviewed

LD072043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Interview of Sejm Deputy Jan Szczepanski, private farmers representative Kamil Maciszewski, and Sejm Deputy Boleslaw Struzek by unidentified reporter after the 7 April meeting in Warsaw of the Sejm commission set up to supervise implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The latest meeting of the Sejm commission set up to supervise the implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements was held today. The chairman of the commission is Deputy Prof Jan Szczepanski, whom I asked to the microphone after the meeting. Professor, under the agreement signed on 30 March by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the delegation of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity, a series of tasks emerges. Listening to the deliberations today, the issue of the organization and registration of the Trade Union of Private Farmers dominated as a topic of immense importance for everyone.

[Szczepanski] As you have realized, in today's statements the point was not only how to find a way of registering that union, which would not after all be such a difficult matter, but the point was to find also a legal regulation guaranteeing that that registration will not give rise to new conflicts. After all, that is what the commission is for: to regulate and foresee all registrations and at the same time to regulate what happens afterwards. This is a very difficult task but I think that today's meeting is some sort of step forward and I am not losing hope that we will also reach a solution.

[Reporter] The discussion was sharp, outright heated even, and down-to-earth.

[Szczepanski] There were questions and answers. We tried to clear up issues here. Deputy Struzek, chairman of the Commission for Agriculture, also took part in the commission. Professor Zawadzki, chairman of the Commission for Legislative Work, was there, that is all those who, being [words indistinct] involved in the search for solutions, also searched for answers to the questions and doubts.

[Reporter] A representative of the primate of Poland was also present.

[Szczepanski] Yes, Dr Kukulowicz was there and he presented to us the primate's view on this issue.

[Reporter] What are the specific conclusions which should be drawn after today's session of the Sejm commission set up to supervise the implementation of the agreements of the government and Solidarity?

[Szczepanski] This matter is very difficult but there is hope of a solution.

[Reporter] When is the next meeting?

[Szczepanski] Well, the commission will now be working (?in its team groups, [word indistinct] the groups set up to carry on the work. The meeting today aimed at gathering information and views from representatives of the Trade Union of Private Farmers, so that the deputies could put their views on the content of further work. Next, one shall have to listen to the other side, that is, the government side. The next meeting of the commission will probably be held before the (?Sejm session).

[Reporter] The private farmers were represented among others by Mr Kamil Maciszeski from Torun Voivodship.

[Maciszewski] In fact, we did not come with an ultimatum for the authorities that we want registration of the trade union. But the trade union is a social necessity. The lack of registration of the trade union causes immense reluctance to work and bitterness on the part of those farmers. But we still trust that the authorities in fact understand our social need.

[Reporter] Are you pleased with today's deliberations?

[Maciszewski] Yes, I am pleased with this meeting because we were listened to. Entering into full dialogue is possible and there is the outline of a certain prospect of the union's registration.

[Reporter] Do you think that if the union is registered there will be more food in Poland?

[Maciszewski] Yes, immediately, because the union will be that platform of agreement with those broad masses of peasants. I think that that is a very important thing at this moment, not to mention the fact that the registration of the trade union as such at once eliminates the entire conflict which exists at the moment. I am referring to the Bydgoszcz affair.

[Reporter] The ZSL Voivodship Committee office is still under occupation there?

[Maciszewski] Yes, and we have come here, among other things, to make sure that the truth of our version is presented to the authorities. This is fundamental and I have the impression that we were believed.

[Reporter] Thank you. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] I expect that these matters will be discussed at the coming session of the Sejm, this coming Friday?

[Struzek] Of course, because it is one of the problems typical for the current political and social situation of our country. [passage indistinct]

MUNICIPAL TRANSPORT WORKERS TU SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

LD081332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The NSZZ of Municipal Transportation Workers began an action today in Warsaw and Opole with the aim of expressing confidence in Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and support for the government's 10-point program. National flags have been hung and posters displayed on some of the municipal transportation buildings and vehicles. A communique issued by the NSZZ of Municipal Transportation Workers states, among other things, that in the current difficult period which Poland is experiencing and in view of the upcoming Sejm session, the support of the Polish workers may help the government in preparing and implementing an economic program.

MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY TIMBER WORKERS RESUME TALKS

LD072348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] At the (forest) timber industry enterprise in Gorlice, Nowy Sacz Voivodship, talks were resumed today between the ministerial commission, headed by Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Forestry and the Timber Industry Jozef Kardys, and representatives of the National Coordination Commission [KKK] of forestry workers of NSZZ Solidarity led by Tadeusz (Balinski).

The subject of the talk is the agreement between the ministry and the committee concluded on 18 December last year in Boleslawow. The main demands and proposals of its 28 points concern workers' social, living and other conditions at about 400 plants and (?33) enterprises of the timber industry.

The Presidium of the KKK of forestry workers of NSZZ Solidarity has announced that from today the state of strike alert in timber industry enterprises throughout the country has been called off. This decision was taken to meet the ministry half way [word indistinct] to carry on constructive talks with the aim of solving the existing problems.

Communique Issued

LD081909 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Ryszard Koczar telephone report from Gorlice]

[Text] Talks between the commission of the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry and the National Consultative Commission of Timber Industry Workers NSZZ Solidarity held in the Gorlice timber industry enterprise have ended today. The talks were attended by representatives of workforces from timber industry enterprises throughout the country. The talks dealt with implementing the agreement signed last December in Boleslawow. It contained 28 points on social and welfare matters affecting workforces, technical equipment of enterprises and pay.

The final communique reads in part: As a result of mutual compromise and mutual concessions most of the points in the agreement have been implemented or accepted for implementation.

Both sides have agreed on the need for further contacts and constructive action toward implementing the agreement fully.

RADOM SOLIDARITY MEETS PZPR OFFICIAL

LD082308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting of the leadership of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] NSZZ Solidarity in the Radom area with the first secretary of the Radom PZPR Voivodship Committee, Zdzislaw Kwiecinski, took place today.

The Solidarity representatives led by MKZ Chairman Andrzej Sobieraj presented problems affecting this trade union movement in Radom Voivodship. It was agreed that the most urgent problems include: stepping up the housing program, improving the situation in the health service and improvements in regard to municipal investments.

MKZ Solidarity familiarized the voivodship committee first secretary with progress made concerning their own organizational troubles, among other things, the question of headquarters for the MKZ Solidarity in Radom. They asked for help from [word indistinct]. The Solidarity representatives stressed that they fully recognize the leading role of the party and, they said, many PZPR members belong to Solidarity.

Without renouncing the representation of the interests of their masses of members, Radom Solidarity declared its desire for constructive cooperation with the political and administrative authorities regarding their own demands and general state problems. Forms of further working contacts have been agreed upon.

During the meeting the voivodship committee first secretary said Solidarity's demands are convergent with the plans of the voivodship authorities.

SOLIDARITY-GOVERNMENT TALKS RESUME IN NOWY SACZ

LD080840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Talks have resumed in Nowy Sacz between a working commission headed by (Kazimierz Rekowski), director of a department in the Ministry for Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, and representatives of the Nowy Sacz Solidarity commission headed by (Henryk Pawlowski).

On the agenda is a list of more than 40 points to be discussed. Representatives of 12 ministries are taking part in the talks.

NSZZ DATA PROCESSING WORKERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD071628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] A meeting of NSZZ Solidarity data processing workers' board held a meeting in Warsaw today. Representatives of plant councils participated in the meeting which discussed events in the country during the period of the last week in March until the day on which the strike alert was called off. The meeting considered that resolving conflicts by force is contrary to social agreements and trade union ideals. Other issues considered during today's meeting was a draft of a collective agreement of the data processing sector and a draft of the charter of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions. Members of the NSZZ Solidarity data processing workers' board stated that too little time is set aside for consultation of these legal acts and draft bills. They also deemed it impermissible for the state administration to demand that the trade unions express opinions concerning important social matters in the course of only a few days.

COMMENTARY ON KOR INFLUENCE ON SOLIDARITY

LD091020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Unscheduled commentary by Jan Podoski]

[Text] After my commentary carried in the "Four Seasons of the Year" program on 13 March, I received a packet of letters from listeners. For instance, Mr Stanislaw Kwiatkowski from Paslek says: You represent the conservative wing of the party. You consider that only that wing has the prescription for a democratic social renewal. This is not true. The renewal comes from below. Further on he says: You say that KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] usurps the right to speak in the name of the nation. In whose name do you speak when you attempt to define the limits of civic freedom in our country? As for the destructive activity of KOR, it is as follows: It carries out destruction in the ossified system of discharging power. But this destruction is beneficial for our power because it restores authentic attributes.

Apart from including me among the so-called party conservatives and enemies of social renewal, it is worth drawing attention to the significant trend of thought represented by Mr Kwiatkowski. KOR's activities are--as he puts it--beneficial for our power because it restores authentic attributes. A different point of view, however, is expressed by the KOR leaders themselves.

Here is a passage from a book by Jacek Kuron entitled "Thoughts About the Program of Action," published in 1976: In our country, we regard as political opposition those with varying ideological genealogy, different world outlooks, political views, programmatic ideas, etc. Together, they could be characterized only by indicating the joint enemy of the sociopolitical system prevailing in our country.

In order not to restrict myself to the view held by Mr Kuron, let us adduce a sentence from an interview given by Maryla Plonska to Danish television on 8 September, 1980. We must create new structures because the existing system cannot be reformed. Certainly not.

I am sure you will admit, Stanislaw, that in the light of these undeniably authentic utterances, the activities of KOR boil down not to the saving of our power but simply to attempts to overthrow it. Another thing: In my commentary I quoted the following sentence from an interview granted by Prof Edward Lipinski, published last year in Issue No 4 of the Paris KULTURA: KOR became some kind of a representative of the nation. I added then, that the organization had 32 members.

Mr Kwiatkowski asks in whose name I speak. I answer: Neither in the name of the conservative wing--as you call it--of the party, nor [word indistinct].

Simply, I represent my own point of view. But I endeavor to document it with facts without recourse to invective.

In another letter signed by listeners to Polish radio in Bystrzyca, I read: It is KOR and the workers, together with the peasants, who revealed the evil which drove our country to economic and political ruin. The question comes to mind: How do these anonymous listeners from Bystrzyca know so well that it was KOR that brought the evil to light. In fact, it was the other way round. The workers' protest in August 1976 pertained to price increases, made arbitrarily and without consultation with the community by the government of the day. KOR, a few dozen people with antisocialist views, exploited that situation. It launched the slogan of workers' defense in order to reach this way the national political scene.

Donning the gown of advocate of persecuted workers, they have unfolded large-scale opposition activities, taking advantage of the allround publicity of Radio Free Europe, the Polish service of the BBC and other diversionary Western stations. It was certainly not KOR but the workers from the coastal area who, 4 years later, proved what kind of evil has driven our country to economic and political ruin referred to by the anonymous listeners from Bystrzyca.

To tell the truth, it must be admitted that KOR itself did not aspire to play the role of instigator and even less an organizer of the mass protests of the working class. Let us refer at this juncture to a passage from an article by Adam Michnik, published in the West German weekly DER SPIEGEL on 15 September 1980, in which he characterizes the role of KOR, this time in the events of August last year: The KOR committee was not the organizer of the strike wave encompassing the whole country since it would not be capable of organizing such a powerful and universal wave of national protest. Therefore, is Adam Michnik right or are the anonymous listeners from Bystrzyca right? I put my money on Michnik in this issue.

Very succinctly, the matter appears as follows: The errors committed by Edward Gierek and some of his collaborators have led to a deep political and economic crisis. This, in turn, led to a clash between the leadership of the party and state on the one hand and the majority of the community on the other. As a by-product, this created fertile soil for the activities of opposition, antisocialist groupings, including KOR. In conditions of mistrust, the influence of diversionary Western radio stations--first of all Radio Free Europe--has increased out of all proportion. Radio Free Europe became virtually KOR's official mouthpiece.

Such is the main source of the influence which this small group has acquired in some places. On the crest of this wave, some of the more extremist KOR activists have penetrated the Solidarity leadership as advisers. Their objective is to prevent at all cost implementation of the Gdansk agreements. The too-slack activity of government authorities, as well as errors committed by them, provided the extreme elements in NSZZ Solidarity with the opportunity to maintain social tension and to provoke more incidents.

This type of activity was opposed by, among others, the Polish Episcopate through its spokesman, Father Orszulik. In an article published on 29 December last year, Adam Michnik described this as follows: The Western press often stresses the moderation of the church hierarchy. This moderation is an answer to the complexity of the Polish situation. However, it would be a mistake to equate the not-thought-out and inexpert statements made by individual representatives of the hierarchy, such as Father Orszulik, with the stand of the whole Polish Episcopate.

Numerous later statements by Primate Wyszynski, as well as by the supreme church dignitary John Paul II, in which they urge national concord and joint work for the good of the country, eloquently deny the adduced reasoning. Also, the latest move by Lech Walesa and the more moderate NSZZ Solidarity leaders grouped around him, say clearly that the KOR influence in the workers' milieu is declining. Commonsense gains the upper hand, and the idea of cooperation between Solidarity and General Jaruzelski's government is making progress in the national awareness as the sole acceptable modus vivendi, though not without difficulties and tensions.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI NAMES COUNTRY'S 'POLITICAL ENEMIES'

AU081612 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Apr 81 p 2

[Col Julian Sokol article: "Behind the Scenes of Antisocialist Activities"]

[Excerpts] There are reasons for which the issue of the political enemies of Poland's system was frequently raised at the Ninth PZPR Plenum. It was raised because the constant acceleration of the subversive activities by counterrevolutionary elements is the main factor in exerting an increasingly growing pressure on various bodies of Solidarity, in boosting the impudence of Solidarity extremists and in inspiring activities that conflict with Solidarity statutes and that seek to undermine the structures of the socialist state.

In the current class struggle in Poland we are facing a ruthless and most determined adversary, who is strong not in numbers but in treacherous and Mafia-like methods of activity and, above all, in the extent of his links with and support of imperialism and many subversive agencies.

One of the major agencies and centers of this kind is the subversive-terrorist "Combat Organization of Free Poland," whose headquarters is in the United States, but whose tentacles reach far outside the North American Continent. At the present time, it is on hand wherever larger groups of Poles can be found.

"Free Poland" was set up in 1975 by Konstantyn Zygfryd Hanff, who is its leader. Hanff is of German nationality and was an agent of the Hitlerite Abwehr during World War II.

"Free Poland" regards the struggle against socialism by all possible means as its main task.

In April 1979 it supplied the American press with a communique in which it stressed that its aim was "to liberate the country," that it did not recognize people's power and that it "helps and supports the resistance movement in Poland, having taken a position similar to that expounded in the theses proclaimed by the 'Polish Independence Compact.'"

"Free Poland" promotes militant activities against our country, attacking our system and appealing to Western governments to stop credits for Poland. Special anti-Polish reports are published in various languages. In August 1979, "Free Poland" disclosed its close cooperation and links with the organized groups of the adversaries of socialism in Poland.

On 14 June 1975 a study group for Polish affairs was set up in the United States under Prof A. Erenkreutz, whose deputy is one J. J. Lerski, an activist from a defunct emigre organization called the Polish Freedom Movement. At present, J. J. Lerski is--together with L. Kolakowski--the other plenipotentiary of the underground subversive group called the Polish Independence Compact. The study group also includes J. T. Gross, F. C. Plocyn, P. Harcaj, E. Banasikowski, H. Landau, T. Soch, L. Zub-Adanowicz and others. One of the younger members of the group is T. Walendowski, who took an active part in the 1968 events and is an active worker of the Social Self-Defense Committee, KOR. At present, he acts in the United States as a representative of the periodical PULS, BRATNIAK and GLOS.

The study group in question is the leading center of anti-Polish activities in the United States and combines programmatic functions and practical activity in subversion against our country.

"The study group's goal," the statute states, "is to sponsor and work out plans for short- and long-term independence activity and for devising a Polish political concept."

The study group actively cooperates with Radio Free Europe and other anticommunist organizations that were set up as far back as during the "cold war," including the "assembly of the captive European nations," for example.

The tasks of inspiring the activities of and helping the adversaries of socialism in Poland occupy a special position in the study group's work. The executive committee of the group issued an official statement in that regard in November 1980, which strongly praised KOR and offered all possible political, moral and material assistance for the adversaries of socialism, stressing that only those subversive groups in Poland would be given money "whose specific activities are important to achieve the overriding aims"--that is, the liquidation of people's power and the overthrow of socialism. Well, it is profitable for the Kurons and the Michniks and so on to push the country toward the brink of anarchy and disintegration.

The study group intensively inspires and supports the Polish emigre organizations and institutions that cooperate with the adversaries of socialism in Poland. That is why special attention is devoted to the "Pomost" [Bridgehead] group.

The "Pomost" was set up in 1979. It is an anticommunist organization of the young generation of emigre politicians and is hostile to People's Poland and the Soviet Union. Those who distinguish themselves for extreme positions and activities in that organization include J. Stajszczyk, H. Ejchorszt, Z. Gremski, J. Lasota-Zabludowska and H. Szunesowna, who is known for her nationalist prejudices against the Poles.

The "Pomost" organization's basic aim is total struggle against socialism until "Poland's independence" is achieved. That is the stuff out of which the organization is building the "bridgehead" between the young generation of the Polish emigre politicians and the adversaries of socialism in Poland. The organization's main effort is to give specific help to the adversaries of socialism in Poland. The statements made by the "Pomost" representatives show that such help includes fiscal assistance, "necessary" information for the Western public about Polish events, inducing various organizations and politically important people to opt for the counterrevolutionary elements in Poland, circulating in the West the illegal publications printed in Poland, maintaining constant correspondence with the adversaries of socialism, supporting courier services into Poland, organizing anti-Polish demonstrations in front of Polish missions and so on. It should be stressed at this point that this program is being consistently implemented.

VICE AGRICULTURE MINISTER EXPLAINS INCREASED PRICES

LD081026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1045 GMT 7 Apr 81

["Excerpts" from 6 April Warsaw press conference by Zdzislaw Grochowski, vice minister of agriculture, with unidentified journalists on Council of Ministers resolution on increased purchasing prices for agricultural products--recorded]

[Text] [Grochowski] This year the level of income of the agricultural population compared to the nonagricultural population will go down considerably, both as a result of the drop in agricultural output and also as a result of the high increase in earnings outside agriculture will this year be 18 percent higher than last year. What justification is there for considerably improving the incomes situation in agriculture? It is well known that possibilities for increasing industrial output over the next few years--because of the raw material and power difficulties--will be limited. So agriculture is the sole sphere of the national economy where increased incomes can yield a relatively speedy production effect.

Of course, this does not mean that today we shall increase prices and tomorrow we shall have an abundance of produce. The point here is that favorable conditions should be created for giving production an extra impetus over the years to come. The point is, production should be activated at peasant farms, so that young people know that as well as earlier announcements to the effect that an individual family farm is of a permanent nature, economic stimuli should be created for the development of individual farms. This will not only have an effect on the incomes of individual farmers but will also have a very positive effect on the socialized farming sector. This coincides with the new economic system in farming which we are introducing from 1 July and will create conditions for rationalizing production in the socialized farming sector.

For instance, incomes at state farms will increase by about Z30 billion over one year--I have not precisely calculated here how much this will amount to by the end of this year. If this were a normal year then state farms could already fully eliminate subsidies and their deficit and even show a profit. Together with this system of pricing, we are also changing noneconomic instruments which influence farms and output. We are introducing equal economic conditions for all sectors and for all farm groups. This means we are eliminating the writing-off of debts which took place until now as a result of some or other credits. We are eliminating discounts for fertilizers and fodder equivalents.

We are also introducing the same contractual system in state farms as at individual farms and also the same fodder allocation norms. At the same time, I would like to point out we are eliminating contracts for grain crops, with the exception of brewing barley, which is quite understandable. We have also been thinking about ending contracts for hogs for slaughter, but at present we are refraining from this. We continue to maintain a form of fodder rationing although this is at a considerably lower level because up to now, for instance, we have been giving 200 kg of fodder for one hog. Well, we have to reduce this considerably--perhaps to 80 or even less kilograms.

Another unprecedented thing in our post-war history is the fact that these price increases were negotiated for the first time in direct talks with the farmers. Last week we--that means the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Ministry of the Food Industry and Purchases--had a joint meeting with the Central Council of the agricultural circles in which representatives or the chairman of all industrial associations and unions took part. After these negotiations we signed a joint protocol in which prices and the conditions for introducing these prices were fixed.

At first we gave upset prices [wywolawoze ceny] which were somewhat lower, but as a result of discussions with the farmers we fixed them at the level which I shall give you in a minute or two. Also, as regards dates, this was discussed with the farmers, too, and we have introduced price rises for animal products as from 1 April. This means farmers who sell in this time will get compensation. And we have introduced price rises for plant products from 1 July. This is connected with the new harvest, of course. We are also raising poultry prices from 1 July and also protein fodder prices from 1 July.

What did we use as guiding principles? As is well known, there are certain outer limit relations in agriculture between the prices of individual agricultural products. These outer limit relations cannot be violated with impunity, because if certain relations are violated then the same thing happens as with a balance: If one side moves upwards then the other goes down--because to a large extent they are competitive products.

The most important relation is between the price of grain and the price of animal products. The matter of grain prices has given rise to great discussion. We proposed that the differentiation in grain prices be kept as hitherto, but the farmers advocated a uniform grain price basing their arguments on the fact that a farmer working on poor soil has really only got the possibility of sowing rye and sometimes oats. And to all intents and purposes, he is hit from two sides: first, because he has a lower yield--a lower harvest, and thus higher production costs; secondly, he is hit by the price. This is why we have decided on a uniform grain price which will come to Z950 a quintal, but, mark you, this grain will have a basic quality. This means grain which has no more than 16 percent moisture content and some percentage of contamination.

Why are we introducing this? Because if one transports grain from the combine harvesters to the purchasing centers it sometimes has a moisture content in excess of 30 percent. Of course, barley for brewing will command a higher price, because it is contracted for--Z1,250 a quintal.

There is also quite a close relation between the price of grain and the price of hogs for slaughter but this relation is changing with time. If at the start of the sixties the relation of prices applying to grain and animals for slaughter was 1:6--this means the price of animals for slaughter was equal to the price of 6 kilos of grain--then at present this relation is 1:9.

The cost of grain production is rising more slowly than the cost of producing hogs for slaughter. This is why over the past 20 or so years, these relations have changed, not only here in Poland but also throughout the world.

We have fixed the price of hogs for slaughter at a level of Z86. [unit of weight not specified]

Milk is of great importance for feeding the population. In regard to the fact that meat consumption is to decrease, we must ensure, as regards foodstuffs, at least a sufficient amount of milk and dairy products. As regards milk, we have fixed a preferential price--Z14 per liter. This is an average yearly price--of course, the winter price will be somewhat higher. We have fixed the price of beaf for slaughter at Z72 [follows break in transmission lasting about 3 seconds] This is also an average price.

As for the prices for plant products, the price of sugar beet is Z2260, rape is Z2,100 for high erucic acid content rape and Z2,500 for low erucic acid content rape which, as we well know, is less productive per hectare. As for potatoes, we have fixed a minimum price of Z350 for edible potatoes and Z250 for industrial potatoes. It should be noted that the price of Z250 for industrial potatoes is if they contain 13 percent starch, every 1 percent of starch above this is paid extra. We have retained such relations here over a longer period of time. As regards grain crops and sugar beet, this price should not be higher. Of course, the prices of other vegetable and animal products which have not been named here will go up to a similar extent.

[Question] Some time ago we probably had a correct system of prices but then this system became totally distorted and these internal relations were broken. Will there be in future a practice of somehow constantly checking the level of prices [word indistinct]?

[Answer] It is specified in the protocol we signed at the end of these negotiations that periodically, at least twice a year if I am not mistaken, these prices will be analyzed jointly with representatives of individual farmers.

[Question] Is there an attempt to establish on what scale the price increases [word indistinct] because this is what farmers are particularly afraid of? [words indistinct]

[Answer] Until the end of the year there will be no price increases for industrial means of production. There is a special resolution dealing with this which says no means of production for agriculture can be increased in price without the agreement of the minister of agriculture, and that if such a need arises then this must be compensated for in the purchasing prices for agricultural produce. Of course, the prices of means of production of agricultural origin will be raised: That is fodders, seeds and breeding animals because this is one man's means of production and another man's final product. So if someone sells a calf or piglet at a higher price, then the person buying it must pay a higher price because otherwise there would have to be state subsidies. And we are quite definitely trying to get away from this. Fodder prices will also be higher than grain prices. Namely, the price of compound fodder [mieszanka] for hogs and cattle will be Z1,100 [unit not stated] and so is Z150 higher than the price of grain; and the price of compound fodder for poultry is Z1,220. The farmers expressed agreement with this, too, and did not question it. They considered this is a justified increase in the price of fodder in parallel with the price increase for grain crops.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON AVAILABILITY OF FOOD

LD080940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The Planning Department of the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases informs us that during the first quarter of this year many varieties of food were in greater supply than last year. Despite this, during the first 3 months of this year the food market continued to be characterized by instability, and there was a shortage of most types of food in the shops.

The meat and (?chicken) supply plan was exceeded by 3,000 tons. Nevertheless, that is 12 percent less than in the first 3 months of last year. Taking into account the purchase of pork and beef livestock for slaughter during this period, especially its decline towards the end of March, no real chance for an improvement in the situation in this sphere can be expected over the next few months. But one can say that the introduction of new purchase prices for agricultural products should activate farm production and therefore ensure a rise in food supplies in the next few years.

The fall in the supply of meat and animal fats has been compensated for to a certain extent by increased supplies of eggs. Also in greater supply than a year ago are edible oils and margarine. But since butter has been in short supply it has been replaced to a greater degree than before by vegetable fats. It is hard to say today what the situation on the food market will be in the upcoming quarters. Supplies of basic foods--meat, sugar, vegetable fats and flour--should not decrease any further, but one should not expect any radical improvement. Some increase in food supplies may occur, but only in the last quarter of this year.

RATIONING OF FLOUR, BUTTER INTRODUCED IN SZCZECIN

LD081342 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[text] Szczecin, 8 Apr (PAP)--In order to make shipping easier for the working people in the pre-Easter period, the voivoda of Szczecin has decided to introduce for the period 10 through 17 April in Szczecin Voivodship the rationing of some foodstuffs in the following quantities: flour--1 kg per person, butter--a quarter of a kg per person. The rationed sale of these products will be carried out on the basis of sugar coupons.

DEPUTY FOOD MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEAT RATIONING

LD082308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Interview with Stanislaw Szczepanski, first deputy minister of food industry and purchases, by correspondent Henryk Podwojci, on 8 April at the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister, would you kindly inform our listeners about a very important matter. As is known, a great number of meat coupons have been issued and now people would like to buy some meat.

[Answer] A few days before the beginning of April and in the first few days of April the situation as far as the supply of meat and meat products is concerned was not very good. The reserves in the industry, in form of animals for slaughter and meat, were sufficient to cover supply for about a dozen days. I am speaking about supplies to cover the needs resulting from the rationing system. As far as poultry is concerned the situation was slightly different but one must say that at the end of March stocks were also down and could ensure only a 10-day supply in quantities arising from rationing.

[Question] From what you say, minister, it transpires in practice that the supply of meat to the market is covered from current purchases and current supplies from the processing industry.

[Answer] Yes by all means, yes. But I would like to add here that it is also covered from all available import supplies.

When speaking about the situation, I would like to say that until about the day before yesterday we had a rather difficult period and there was great concern in the industry about how we would be able to ensure the full supply during the entire month, without gaps and without greater restrictions in the range of goods, on the level provided for by the rationing system. But today it must be said that the situation has improved during the last 2 days. Whereas at the end of March and during the first few days of April purchases barely reached 4,000 to 5,000 tons, during the last 2 or 3 days they have increased to between 6,000 to 8,000 tons.

AMBASSADOR TO FRG ON PLANS TO COPE WITH CRISIS

DW081305 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 8 Apr 81 p 2

[Article signed Nue: "Polish Ambassador Chylinski: Poland Responsible for Crisis"]

[Text] Frankfurt/Main--Although the "adverse" economic development of Poland, due, among other things, to the unchecked forcing of industrial investments and the simultaneous neglect of agriculture, was aggravated by the recession in the West and rising raw material prices, it was Poland itself which lastly was responsible for the present crisis. This clear admission which for many in the audience was surprising was made by Jan Chylinski, ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland to the Federal Republic, in a report he gave at a meeting Monday evening on the situation in Poland and the planned economic reforms. The meeting was organized by the Frankfurt Automobile Club of Germany.

Describing various reasons for the country's present muddled political and economic situation, including poor harvests, too bureaucratic old trade unions and the "demagogy" of radical groups, Ambassador Chylinski outlined the Polish plans for the stabilization of the economy. Summarizing them they are: reducing investments, saving energy, boosting exports, raising wages only in accordance with increases in labor productivity. This amounted to more sacrifices by the people regarding consumption, he said, and was possible only with their support. In the scope of the planned economic reform the individual enterprises will have more powers and more independence, while the number of ministries and their powers will be reduced. "This will require that we abandon old habits," the ambassador said.

Asked whether the Polish concept of the economic reform would resemble the Yugoslav model, Chylinski said they would rather resemble the Hungarian model and possibly even go farther than that, although the essential difference was that the Polish agriculture for the most part would remain private. At any rate, Poland did not intend to import as much foreign capital as Yugoslavia. In addition, the central economic management would largely be retained.

JAGIELSKI, ECONOMIC SOCIETY DISCUSS PROBLEMS

LD082010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski had a meeting today with representatives of the council and main board of the Polish Economic Society [PTE]. Taking part in the meeting were: Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, chairman of the council; Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, scientific secretary of the council; Professor Tomasz Afeltowicz, president of the main board, and Professor Zofia Morecka; Dr Leszek Balcerowicz and Dr Roman Dolczewski, vice presidents of the main board; and also Docent Rafal Krawczyk, secretary general of PTE'S main board.

The topic under discussion was key problems linked with the current economic situation of the country and the ways of overcoming the present difficulties and also our economy's development prospects. There was also discussion of the main assumptions of the intended economic reform, the plan for stabilizing the economy, and ad hoc measures aimed at halting the process of deepening economic difficulties and resorting growth trends.

During the meeting the interdependence among three basic directions of activity was stressed: the reform, the stabilization plan and the ad hoc measures.

MAJOR PART OF IMPORTS COMING FROM WEST

LD081926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Our purchases of food abroad, which were included in the plan for this year, will require the expenditure of about 8.7 billion foreign exchange zloty.

These plans will be implemented only when we get credits for the purpose. A relatively small proportion of our imports are coming from the socialist countries and we have arranged credits there. The overwhelming majority of our orders are, however, placed in the Western countries. We are importing, among other things, 50,000 tons of meat, 30,000 tons of butter and 165,000 tons of sugar. We have assured credits for those goods already.

The shopping list is, however, considerably longer. It comprises coffee, tea. lemons, edible oils, lard, flour and grain and high-protein fodder. It is also planned to make additional purchases of butter, cheeses and meat. The amounts contained in the purchasing plans do not include the supplies negotiated by our representatives in the EEC countries. This refers mainly to purchases of meat, butter, sugar and fodder grain at lower than world prices. At a meeting of the EEC states in Brussels, they took a positive attitude to our needs. The matter will now go for negotiation with the governments of individual EEC countries and for discussion with trade organizations. The EEC countries have granted us many facilities, but this does not alter the fact that credits increase our debts and they will have to be paid. Apart from that, 15 percent of the value of each contract has to be paid by us in cash as an advance.

An additional difficulty for commerce is the nervous reaction of our market. The lack of potatoes and the increase in their price is contributing, for instance, to a considerable increase in the demand for flour, groats and rice.

MINISTRIES, BANKS DISCUSS FOREIGN TRADE SITUATION

LD090759 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The implementation of the foreign trade plan this year was the subject of a joint session yesterday of the collegiums of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, the Ministry of Finance and the management of Polish banks. Foreign trade has an exceptionally difficult task in view of the very low fulfillment of the production and export plans in the first quarter of this year. The need to examine the national socioeconomic plan and to adapt production to the possibilities of supplying factories with imported raw and other materials was stressed. The absolute necessity of increasing exports to the maximum was restated.

JARUZELSKI APPOINTS NEW DOMESTIC TRADE VICE MINISTER

AU071321 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 81 p 6

[PAP report: "New Appointment"]

[Text] On the motion of the minister of domestic trade and services, the premier appointed Magister Marek Holdakowski to the post of under secretary of state in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services. Marek Holdakowski was born in Warsaw to an intelligentsia family in 1938. He graduated as master of economics from the Warsaw Main School of Planning and Statistics and began his work in the goods turnover team of the planning commission in 1961. He switched to the Trade Department of the Warsaw People's Council Presidium in 1965. Between 1971 and 1974, he was deputy chairman of the Warsaw Planning Commission. In 1974 he was sent to work in the PZPR Central Committee, where he worked recently as deputy head of the Trade and Finance Department. He is deputy chairman of the fourth team of the Economic Reform Commission.

SOURCES DISCLOSE EXISTENCE OF 'RETALIATION PLAN'

LD081227 Brussels LE SOIR in French 7 Apr 81 pp 1,3

[Pol Mathil article: "Exclusive: Warsaw's Double Message to the Russians and to the West"]

[Text] In Poland itself some circles which can be regarded as independent and essentially motivated by patriotic considerations have approached some authoritative Western interlocutors to give them a message which is a double message.

This message: It is extremely important that the West should stop voicing discordant views, at times alarmist and at others appeasing, with regard to the threat hanging over Poland; similarly Moscow must know that a practical retaliation plan has been drawn up by those primarily concerned should the worst happen....

It was just when General Jaruzelski's "temporary indisposition" was depriving Polish political life of one of its very few credible elements, while Solidarity needs more than ever a government partner capable of taking rapid decisions, that Warsaw learned with astonishment of Mr Brezhnev's entirely unexpected presence in Prague. His arrival heralds a meeting in which Mr Brezhnev will give his view on the measures to be taken in view of the way in which the Polish situation is developing.

Mr Brezhnev in Prague

Although it is possible that General Jaruzelski's indispostion might be real and not diplomatic, Mr Brezhnev's trip is deeply suspect and disturbing. The 74-year-old Soviet leader, who is frequently ill, has not attended any congress abroad for many years, did not attend the last Czechoslovak congress in 1976 and did not even go to Sofia last week to take part in the Bulgarian party congress although Bulgaria is the Kremlin's most devoted ally.

In these circumstances the choice of the location and timing of the meeting is both symbolic and highly significant: The aim is to examine methods of intervening in Poland by any means (Prague 1968!) capable of halting the contamination. The choice of Mr Olszowski as head of the Polish delegation to Prague is not without significance: indeed he is known as a determined opponent of Solidarity; it was also he who voiced glowing praise of the USSR at the recent party Central Committee plenum in Warsaw.

Several factors confirm the serious nature of the situation. First some events in the East could signal the appearance of the first serious signs of contamination by the Polish bacillus. Of course there have been nationalist or even irredentist demonstrations before in Kosovo in Yugoslavia, in Georgia in the Soviet Union or in Transylvania in Romania. But the riots which recently shook the cities of Pristina and Tbilisi are "out of the ordinary." You never know where empires will begin to break up.

A formidable escalation in the Soviet press over the past few days betrays the existence of a specific plan of psychological warfare aimed at preparing for and justifying armed action. The TASS agency, PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA--the main party, government and army organs--have for the first time opened fire not only on Solidarity but on the Polish party and the Warsaw authorities who are accused of inaction in the face of "antisocialist forces." On Sunday PRAVDA mentioned the Brezhnev doctrine, in other words the Soviet right of intervention in the name of the socialist countries' collective and reciprocal responsibilities. Simultaneously a cordon sanitaire was placed around Polish tourists who are henceforth isolated and have no chance of personal contact with citizens of the "fraternal countries."

Finally the Soyuz 81 maneuvers which began almost 3 weeks ago are still continuing along the Polish borders. Soyuz 81 are already by far the longest Warsaw Pact maneuvers since those which preceded the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. On Friday the Pentagon announced that the USSR had begun to transport, chiefly by airlifting, and land military equipment near the Polish borders and also in the Legnica region in western Poland where the big Soviet bases are situated.

The U.S. intelligence services have also noted a resumption of activity in military communications between Moscow and the various Soviet headquarters in Eastern Europe. The Polish military command is, however, apparently being totally excluded from that network.

The State Department, which until Friday believed that an armed Soviet intervention was not "imminent," is now refraining from expressing that conviction. "We think," its spokeman said on Saturday, "that the Soviets are capable of making a move at any time.

I would say," he added, "that the time required for a Soviet reaction has been reduced owing to increased readiness. There is now greater potential...."

U.S. columnists Evans and Novak, known for their good contacts with circles close to President Reagan, sounded the alarm by stating on Friday that a Soviet intervention would now only take between 48 and 72 hours. Even though the State Department said on Saturday that it had "no such information" this turmoil shows nervousness, confusion and many uncertainies.

In this context it is vital to realize the full importance of a double message which eminently responsible and perfectly reliable sources in Warsaw are trying to convey both to the West and to the ... Kremlin.

Poland needs a well-informed Western opinion. Our sources believe that in the present situation it is deplorable to see what is at stake in Poland being used for partisan and frequently petty political purposes.

Indeed people in Warsaw are wondering how West German sources close to NATO can announce, through AFP, that the Soyuz 81 maneuvers ended on 31 March when all the indications were that they did not. How could Chancellor Schmidt express his conviction in the newspaper BERLINER MORGENPOST this Saturday that the Soyuz 81 maneuvers do not constitute a direct threat to Poland and that "the real importance of these exercises is being exaggerated by the press in some Warsaw Pact member countries...," when U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger stated on the same Saturday that the same maneuvers, which "were intended to end the previous weekend, suggest that an intervention in Poland is possible...."

People in Warsaw are wondering what the FRG stands to gain from artificially playing down the scope of the Soviet threat? Are the main Western leaders really incapable of adopting a common stance in the face of the mortal danger which Poland is facing? What credibility does Western deterrence have in the face of this challenge and other Soviet challenges in the world?

The Response

The second message coming from the same Polish sources is addressed to the ...Kremlin. The reasoning is surprising but plausible. The Poles are concerned by the danger of a vast provocation.

In particular they are wondering about the real causes of the bewildering shortage which has suddenly emptied the food stores. These sources indicate that the report on Polish radio that the country only has 12 days of food reserves is completely untrue. No modern country could be ruined so completely so quickly. These sources therefore express fears of seeing some elements in the Polish authorities (accomplices of Moscow) stockpiling food products both to create intolerable shortages, throw responsibility for the chaos onto Solidarity, exasperate the population, provoke an explosion and hence hasten the Soviet intervention. Such a scenario is certainly not unrealistic. In this connection our interlocutors wish to draw Moscow's attention to the fact that the hardliners in the Polish leadership who advocate a "Czechoslovak solution" are not giving the Kremlin accurate information about the Polish population's determination to respond to the invasion.

Without going into detail they asked us to report the existence of a fairly detailed plan for fierce resistance in Poland to any Soviet military coup whatever its forms and pretexts. This retaliation apparently makes provision in particular for serious disruption of the transport networks and the communications system, the occupation of factories, flooding mines, sabotaging products exported to the USSR and so forth, not to mention the possible role of the Polish troops.

Of course the same circles in Warsaw say that it is possible that the Prague summit and the continuation of the maneuvers with new units (tanks and paratroopers) and the escalation of propaganda are part of a formidable plan of deception aimed at smashing the Polish resistance without going so far as to shed blood.

Nonetheless people in Warsaw are skeptical, notably about Mr Schmidt's optimistic statement (in the same BERLINER MORGENBLATT) [as published] that "East-West relations are now less tense than during the construction of the Berlin wall in 1961."

The Poles think differently. Moreover in view of the quality of the Western response to the construction of the "wall of shame," this reference is anything but optimistic. The Poles believe, therefore, that in present circumstances the most pertinent comparison, notably for Mr Schmidt, could be with the year 1939....

POLITYKA APPRAISES REAGAN'S FIRST 60 DAYS IN POWER

LD071510 Warsaw PAP in English 1428 GMT 7 Apr 81

["Reagan's 60 Days in Power"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr (PAP)--PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski gave for the Polish weekly POLITYKA an extensive appraisal of President Reagan's 60 days in power. Referring to Reagan's foreign policy, he wrote that in the past two months we have been witnessing a constant escalation of clearly neophyte, haggling anti-Soviet speeches. What is more, they do not constitute any logocal programme.

"Naturally, the adminstration is very conservative and in fact honest when it speaks about confrontation with the Soviet Union. The problem is that there exists no worked-out strategy for confrontation. Instead, there is a lot of shouting and short-range reactions to events in the country and round the world.

"Only one principle has been made clear so far: The United States looks for anti-Soviet alliances wherever it can. There is no other strategy as yet. Even the much-publicized American armaments programme is nothing definite as yet.

"The American-Soviet summit meeting would be impossible in the coming months, if only because the American side has nothing to talk about. The question is: When will the United States have something to say?

"I think that this state of affairs will take some more time. It is possible that the turning point will come after some sort of shock--something which will make the Americans see clearly that relations with the Soviet Union cannot be based solely on the confrontation doctrine," wound up Stanislaw Glabinski in POLITYKA.

'GENUINE CONCERN' FOR COUNTRY SEEN IN SOME U.S. PRESS

LD081452 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 8 Apr 81

["Common Sense Sounded in U.S. Press"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Apr (PAP)--(By PAP Correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki)--For several weeks now U.S. news media have been expanding their coverage of Poland, often publishing contradictory materials, but also including articles expressing genuine concern at the development of the situation in Poland.

The April 7 issue of the Boston-based paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR contained a successive editorial about Poland stating that the less Poland is discussed publicly in the West the better...It is doubtful whether comments issued every hour by the secretary of state, secretary of defense or other senior U.S. officials serve anything other than intensifying the mood of tension and crisis.

The daily added that the news media themselves are considerably responsible for the way they present the Polish events. They too, if not careful enough, may add to the self-propelled atmosphere of crisis...The West should do everything that is possible to foster the voices of moderation...and do nothing that would fan up fears and disquiet.

KANIA CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV ON ELECTION TO POST

LD070630 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] After the election of Todor Zhivkov to the post of first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, sent a telegram of congratulations to the Bulgarian leader.

POLITYKA JOURNALIST DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBTS, ECONOMY

LD052118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Interview with Zygmunt Szeliga, deputy editor-in-chief of POLITYKA, conducted by unidentified Warsaw radio program presenter, place not given--live]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Mr Zygmunt, to be quite honest I don't know where to begin. Should we start from the empty shelves in the shops, no doubt some of our listeners would like us to start our conversation with this, namely that the shelves are rapidly becoming empty.

[Szeliga] Well, actually, there is not much that can be said here because everyone can see this.

[Presenter] Precisely. So should we start with the matter of discussion over the economic reform or should we start perhaps with current matters--I do not know--with, for instance, what stems from the visit by Deputy Premier Jagielski to the United States?

[Szeliga] Perhaps we should say something about the latter because in my opinion it is the hottest because it is taking place literally right now--yesterday and today. Why do we need this? This was a very interesting visit. Both rounds of this trip by Deputy Premier Jagielski merit attention--both the Paris round, that is, and the American round.

I should mention that really, regarding material categories, the talks in Paris produced more because we have both credit and we also have finalization--to some extent (?in) long negotiations--with West Europe in the matter of the sale at low prices of EEC food surpluses. This latter matter, particularly, is very important to us.

But in the United States we really have two specific matters: the speedy deliveries of American butter and powdered milk at lower prices. This is to be paid for by us in zloty which is exceptionally important in our payments situation.

The other matter concerns the establishment of a further dialogue to tidy up and improve our payments situation on the American market. The Americans are, I think, our greatest or one of the biggest creditors. Out of the total debt of $23 billion the United States accounts for--I do not know exactly how much because this mostly concerns our commitments to international banking groups so it is difficult to say exactly how much relates to an individual country--$3 billion for sure. This is the amount which we owe the Americans for sure. We must--and the atmosphere is favorable for this--establish a dialogue with the American side such as we did with West Europe in order that for this not to be the dreadful burden it is right now.

[Presenter] You mentioned zloty. No doubt some of our listeners do not understand. Why do the Americans need zloty, why are they selling for zloty?

[Szeliga] Look the Americans have very developed relations in Poland and they are developing very strongly. The American Embassy and its various divisions in Warsaw are very extensive and there are consulates. After all, the maintenance of all of this is costly and is financed in zloty to a large extent and I think that the Americans are also conducting some sorts of activities which, let us say, are semiphilanthropic from their point of view. They pay contributions to various of our causes and undertakings such as the child health fund. All these matters...

[Presenter--interrupting] For the time being they have a use for this money.

[Szeliga] They have a use for this money: This does not pose a problem to them. After all, this is a matter which concerns them, that is, what they do with this money.

[Presenter] Returning to the matter of aid from the EEC and of American food aid. Why are they doing this?

[Szeliga] Look, I understand that our creditors, in just the same way, I think, as every sensible creditor, are not interested in Poland completely falling over. If I owed you, sir, Z100,000 let us say, then let us try to establish our mutual relations on this basis. I have borrowed Z100,000 from you and straight away you tighten the noose around my neck to suffocate me. What will you get out of this, sir?

[Presenter] (?But I will lose) the Z100,000.

[Szeliga] [Chuckling] In addition you will have to bring a wreath to my grave, not to mention any further consequences. You see, every sensible creditor tries to make sure that the debtor should scramble out of his predicament. Because both the Americans and the West Europeans think above all in economic categories, this is the first matter which prompts them to adopt such an attitude.

I want to mention this especially, you know, because there are various myths in Poland on this subject. For instance, it is thought fairly generally that they are doing this out of pure disinterested love for Poland. Of course, there is very much sympathy toward Poland in such a country as France, for instance, or even in the United States--not to mention Poles living abroad. But we should not have a shadow of an illusion that the Americans, the capitalists, our creditors, are doing such things out of disinterested love toward us. They are doing this quite simply for business reasons, above all for mercenary motives, in a calculating manner, but sentimental reasons also appear now and then, of course.

[Presenter] You have been mentioning very brutal truths with a smile on your face. All well and good, but what hopes have we got in this discussion, in the discussion on the economic reform, what hopes have we got that [word indistinct] that it will not only stop but also what are our hopes that we shall pay off the credits?

[Szeliga] What worries me most right now is a somewhat different matter--not these long-term hopes but the current situation, in particular certain social attitudes against this background.

A few moments ago I mentioned the calculating attitude of our partners but I would say that this calculating attitude has another aspect. They have to know, namely, that we are applying ourselves to meet our commitments. However, two things are necessary for this. First, we need a reliable and objective government program and economic policy, but second, we need certain sympathetic, I would say, social attitudes in the matter of exports. I know that urging people right now to have these proexport inclinations in the market situation that we have is of course something completely strange but, sir, if we have [does not complete his sentence] I returned literally a few hours ago from a small trip around the country and I again came up very much against such attitudes such as: Come off it, you must be joking, we do not have it ourselves and yet we still export.

Ladies and gentlemen, unfortunately this is yet again a brutal truth. You, sir, said that I was saying brutal truth.

[Presenter] This is [words indistinct].

[Szeliga] This is yet again a brutal piece of truth. If we are to get anything at all from our Western partners, in the sense of deferring payments--these negotiations are in progress in the matter of a moratorium or possibly the refinancing of our commitments with bank groups--then they must know that Poland is tensing its muscles, if I may put it this way, in order to keep up with current commitments.

For me, this is what is the most important matter right now. We must not for a moment create the impression among our partners--both in the West and the East, and this is exceptionally vital--that we are underestimating our commitments.

[Presenter] ...That we are going over to the [words indistinct].

[Szeliga] Precisely, because then we might be cut off from our sources of supplies and sources of credits.

[Presenter] You are a journalist and you are well aware that it is not a simple matter (?to achieve in just a few weeks) conviction for a proexport policy in that part of public opinion which you mentioned.

[Szeliga] Yes.

[Presenter] [Words indistinct].

[Szeliga] Yes, you see, I think that two things are really needed here. First, we journalists must quite simply say these truths even though they are unpopular; we must repeat them, because when all is said and done there is not much more that we can do, basically, neither we, nor the politicians even. These are matters which in other countries such as Great Britain or in West Europe are obvious. These matters have taken shape over a period of decades. You see, there is a totally obvious matter that trade exists in order to make a nation richer, the country and society richer. Here in Poland the public has (?not) always [word indistinct] to buy cheaply and to sell at a high price, to earn, and this is alright.

[Presenter] We continue to have to deal with [words indistinct] thinking.

[Szeliga] Precisely. Here in Poland it is not only exports but all commercial activity in general that are viewed unsympathetically and are suspected among the public. The concept of trade and tradesmen is also [word indistinct] in our everyday life. This is where we get the attitudes that we can get by without exports or trade. A greater matter which has to be tackled is the attempt to shape this awareness.

Another matter concerns the very well thought out and active policy of the government in this sphere: perhaps an open presentation of the balance of certain things. For instance, we have the following situation in the chemicals market: We produce so many washing powders, soaps and so on, and yet we try to import so many. We have certain export commitments or needs or possibilities to sell as we wish even those goods which would be very useful on the domestic market. Let us say this openly. Let us get hold of and present such balances while at the same time encouraging the workforces of all involved enterprises that they might try to do something more both for the latter and former.

[Presenter] Thank you very much and I shall end this conversation by wishing a fine spring to Zygmunt Szeliga.

[Szeliga] Well, sir, a fine spring to General Jaruzelski, above all.

SFRY'S DRAGOSAVAC CITED ON KOSOVO EVENTS

LD060019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee [as heard] Presidium, stated in an interview (?for the press) that recent demonstrations in the [word indistinct] Kosovo region were held under counterrevolutionary (?slogans). He also stated that events of this kind threaten the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia.

REPORTAGE ON TRADE UNION CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

6 Apr Onescu Report

AU090854 Bucharest Agerpres in English 1120 GMT 7 Apr 81

["Report on the activity carried out by the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania," read by Chairman Cornel Onescu at the 6 April session of the trade unions congress]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Apr (AGERPRES)--The report read before the Congress of the General Trade Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR] by Cornel Onescu, chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, on April 6, reviews the activity the trade unions have carried out since the previous congress, April 1976, and highlights their tasks and targets for the future aiming at continuously improving the trade union activity in step with their growing responsibility and role in the Romanian society.

Over the period elapsed since the previous congress of the GTUCR, the report mentions, the Romanian trade union bodies and organizations have improved their political, organizational and educative capability, have taken responsible action in view of implementing better the role and prerogatives incumbent on them in their capacity as the widest mass organization of the working class (over 7 million members), of the working people.

Holding proceedings before the celebration of the 60th foundation anniversary of the RCP, the GTUCR Congress, the report stresses, is paying a profound homage to the Romanian Communist Party that, over the six decades of struggle and victories, led the Romanian people towards the implementation of its ideals of national and social freedom, towards the country's multilateral progress.

After highlighting the special preoccupation manifest by the RCP for continuously developing and deepening the socialist democracy in Romania, for widening the organized framework of direct, fully equal participation of all the working people, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities, in the management of the economic and social activity of the entire society, the report notes that the ever stronger assertion of the workers' self-management is a vivid expression of this policy. Highlighting the important place of the trade unions within the system of the socialist democracy, of the working class democracy in Romania, and their possibilities of asserting themselves as representatives of the working people's interests, the document shows that over this period they have been invested with new important responsibilities and prerogatives that opened an even wider field of manifestation, of direct participation in the working-class self-management, in debating and solving all the major questions of the Romanian society's development. The trade unions have representatives to the government of the country, the National Council of the Working People, the management of ministries and other central and local bodies, to the bodies of enterprises and institutions. Preserving full autonomy as a mass organization, the Romanian trade unions participate within the collective management bodies in working out and implementing the decisions regarding the economic, social, political and educative activity, taking action for a harmonious blending of the general interests of society with those of the working people.

The trade union bodies were entrusted, among other things, with the important task of leading the councils of the working people's control over the economic and social activity, in point of principle a new element that basically expresses the trade unions' right and obligation to organize the control of the working people over the implementation in enterprises of the RCP directives and of the laws of the Romanian state.

The report then analyzes the activity of the trade unions for the carrying through of the country's socio-economic development plans, their active participation and contribution to the attainment of the respective targets, as the TU organizations are directly responsible for the organization of the emulation drive in enterprises and by productive branches.

Starting from the fundamental objective of the new stage of socialist construction in Romania, the report mentions, the entire political, organizational and educative work deployed by trade unions will be aimed at achieving a new quality and higher efficiency in all domains of activity. A decisive condition of this essential target is the firm application in industry, just as in the other sectors, of the new economic and financial mechanism, the grounding of the entire activity on the principles of self-administration and self-financing.

The GTUCR Central Council, the TU bodies and organizations, the report mentions, have made a greater contribution to the implementation of Romania's social policy, have actively participated in the working out and carrying through of the package of measures regarding the improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people.

Emphasis is placed on the trade unions' preoccupation for the application in industry and building of new technologies, on their contribution to the enforcement of the measures of labor safety technique and providing the work and protection equipment (measures for which the state has set aside in the last 5 years over 10.5 billion lei).

In the reported period, the trade unions have organized fixtures for leisure and medical treatment in spas for over 2.4 million working people, the TU basis of balneal treatment and leisure has been updated and extended, houses of culture, clubs, creches, kindergartens and other socio-cultural units have been built.

The report enlarges upon the political and cultural-educative activity unfolded by the trade unions for the molding of the new man, emphasizing the greater care shown for the development of physical education, tourism, mass and competitional sports.

In the chapter on organizational activities, the report mentions that in the last 5 years the number of TU members has grown by more than 1 million. The TU organization has been harmonized with the structure of the country's economic and social units, with special attention paid to the development and deepening of the working-class democracy in the TU activity and stress laid on continuously consolidating the link of the TU bodies with the mass of working people. Improved and diversified have been the forms of consultation of the working personnel on matters of major importance, seeing to it that the main decisions made and measures adopted at all levels are grounded on the masses' contribution, on their suggestions, opinions and observations.

The big tasks the trade unions have to cope with in this quinquennium demand that they should tangibly improve their organizational work, their work style and methods at all echelons, reads the report stressing that the meetings of the TU groups in enterprises, institutions and communes should account for genuine rostrums of working-class debate and decision on all matters related to the people's work and living conditions. The executive bodies of the Central Council, the report also shows, has to display more initiative in order to submit to the government's debate important problems related to the productive activity and working conditions of the working personnel, establishing jointly the necessary measures for their proper settlement.

Emphasis is placed on the tasks of the branch federations whose preoccupations are first linked to production, to the professional training and improvement of manpower, to raising the socialist consciousness, improving the working personnel's working and living conditions. The suggested amendments for the rules will provide conditions for the trade unions' stronger affirmation and commitment to the entire activity of the Romanian society.

Referring to the activity unfolded internationally by the GTUCR, the report reiterates the trade unions' full approval of and adhesion to the foreign policy of the RCP, of Romania. The GTUCR has now relations of friendship and collaboration with 525 national and branch TU organizations of over 120 countries.

Special attention has been paid to developing and deepening the links of friendship and cooperation with the trade unions in all socialist countries, especially with those in the neighboring countries. The relations of friendship and solidarity with the TU organizations in the developing countries, with the national liberation movements have kept developing. The links with the TU organizations of various shades and affiliations in the capitalist countries too, have recorded an upward course.

As a WFTU member, the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania will still more actively campaign for the continued democratization of this organization, for its activity's improvement in all respects, and for the objectives of vital interest to the working people to be reflected in the organization's actions, for the expansion of the WFTU cooperation with the other international organizations.

An appeal is addressed in the report to the working class, to all working people and trade unions everywhere to the rallying of the forces, to the achievement of their unity nationally and internationally, so that, together with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces they may work in defence of the working people's vital interests, for friendship and collaboration among all countries and peoples, for a more just and better world.

7 Apr Proceedings

AU071842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Apr (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the Congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania continued in Bucharest on Tuesday, April 7. During the morning session the debates in plenum were resumed on the questions included in the agenda.

In order to ensure an ever better representation of all the categories of working people, in all fields of activity, from all the counties, the congress unanimously approved that 257 members and 84 alternate members be elected to the GTUCR Central Council. The Central Auditing Commission is to be made up of 35 persons.

In the afternoon the proceedings of the congress were resumed in six sections, by domains of activity. The proceedings of the congress continue. They will be resumed in plenum on Wednesday morning.

Leadership Elected

AU081851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 8 Apr (AGERPRES)--The Congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, a highly significant event in the social and political life of the country, concluded in Bucharest on Wednesday, April 8.

The congress adopted resolutions whereby the report and activity of the GTUCR Central Council just as the report and activity of the Central Auditing Commission are approved.

The proposals were approved regarding the amendments to the trade union statute, to the statute of the branch trade unions, to the statute of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania and to the statute of territorial TU councils. It was decided that, on the basis of the proposals made, the newly elected Central Council should finalize the statutes of the trade union organizations.

Then, the congress elected the leading bodies of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania. 256 members and 84 alternate members were elected to the GTUCR Central Council and 35 members to the Central Auditing Commission.

During its first plenary meeting, the GTUCR Central Council elected the Executive Committee made up of 47 members. Cornel Onescu was elected chairman of the GTUCR Central Council.

The resolution of the Congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania was unanimously adopted. The resolution is to be released.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO CPCZ CONGRESS REPORTED

AU071847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Report on message addressed by the RCP Central Committee to 16th CPCZ Congress]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Apr (AGERPRES)--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia a message of friendship and solidarity as well as wishes of success to its proceedings.

The Romanian communists and entire people know and are highly appreciative of the creative activity of the working people in Czechoslovakia, of the achievements scored--under the leadership of the Communist Party--in the socialist construction of the homeland, the aforesaid message reads expressing the conviction that through the implementation of the resolutions the current congress will adopt, Czechoslovakia will make fresh and important progress on the road of building socialism, of raising the people's standard of living.

The message further reads: We consider with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between our parties, countries and people develop steadily on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism, of full equality, mutual esteem and respect.

A decisive contribution to the development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak relations was made by the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Gustav Husak which gave fresh impact to the manysided collaboration between our parties and states for the benefit of both peoples, of the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace in the world.

Highlighting Romania's active participation in the settlement of the major issues on which the people's peace and security, the strengthening of confidence and collaboration among nations depend the message reads: In this spirit, we steadily strengthen the collaboration and solidarity with all the socialist countries, we constantly work for the expansion of the relations with the developing countries, with the non-aligned countries, we expand, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, the relations with all the countries of the world. We firmly ground our foreign relations on the principles of full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force, principles that enjoy broad recognition in the international arena.

We consider that, under the current international circumstances, when there are serious dangers to the peoples' peace and independence, everything possible should be done for the settlement of all interstate issues by peaceful means, by negotiations alone.

The message reiterates the well-known stand of the Romanian party and state regarding European security and disarmament, the eradication of underdevelopment, the establishment of a new international economic order, of democratic interstate relations grounded on full equality and equity.

Romania--the message of the CC of the RCP addressed to the Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia reads in conclusion—is firmly resolved to make, alongside the socialist countries, the progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere, her entire contribution to the cause of peace and detente, of collaboration and independence, to the building of a better and more just world. The Romanian Communist Party will steadily develop its relations with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with the ruling parties and other democratic forces, with the national liberation movements in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, of each party's right to self-reliantly elaborate its political line, its strategy and revolutionary tactics.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES TODOR ZHIVKOV ON ELECTION

AU071840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Apr (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, sent a telegram of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov on his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

I am convinced, the telegram reads among other things, that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will steadily develop and strengthen in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, for the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism, of all nations' freedom and independence, of international collaboration and peace in the world.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI TALKS WITH UNESCO HEAD

AU081850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Apr (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, April 8, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, had an interview with Amadou Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO director-general, who arrived in Bucharest the same day.

During the interview, questions were approached regarding the activity UNESCO carries on for promoting a climate of understanding and friendship among peoples, of collaboration in education, science and culture. At the same time, aspects were discussed concerning Romania's participation in the programmes of that organization.

JOINT COMMISSION SESSION WITH PAKISTAN ENDS

AU081338 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The proceedings of the Seventh Session of the Romanian-Pakistani Joint Government Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Bucharest today. Mihail Florescu, minister secretary of state at the National Council for Science and Technology, and Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and coordination, who are the chairmen of the two sides in the commission, signed the session protocol.

The document envisages measures aimed at expanding and diversifying cooperation in various fields of common interest, especially in machine-building, oil and cement industry, electronics and agriculture, as well as intensifying trade exchange. A contract for building an oil refinery in Karachi by ice-industrial export-import and the Pakistani State Company (PERA) was also signed.

CEAUSESCU VISITS AGRICULTURAL UNITS IN MURES

AU071624 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, paid a working visit today to agricultural units in Mures County. The party secretary general was accompanied by Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee."

This new visit of our party and state leader was an opportunity to examine, together with agricultural specialists and party and state activists, how the agricultural spring campaign is progressing and how the 12th party congress decisions are being implemented regarding the development and modernization of agriculture, and the program set forth by the second peasantry's congress.

CEAUSESCU VISITS HARGHITA AGRICULTURAL UNITS

AU081622 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, paid a working visit today to agricultural units in Harghita County. The party secretary general was accompanied by Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee."

During the visit, the party secretary general examined the stage of agricultural work in that part of the country and also discussed a number of important problems regarding the general development of agriculture and its modernization in the spirit of the 12th party congress decisions.

GENERAL OLTEANU ATTENDS MILITARY AWARDS CEREMONY

AU081618 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Summary] By presidential decree, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, awarded the Order of the Fatherland's Defense, first class, to the Ioan Voda military school for active artillery officers and the military school for engineers and other officers for road construction and railroads on their 100th anniversary.

"The ceremony, at which the high distinctions were awarded, was attended by Maj Gen Constantin Olteanu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, party Central Committee member and deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the higher political army council, generals and officers and leaders from local party-state bodies and members of the patriotic guards and of paramilitary youth formations."

SCINTEIA REPORT ON TEAM SPIRIT-81 MANEUVERS

AU071026 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Seoul, 1 Apr (AGERPRES)--The "Team Spirit-81" military maneuvers jointly carried out for 2 months by U.S. and South Korean Armed Forces ended in South Korea. As has been reported, these were the largest military exercises ever carried out in the Far East, attended by 100,000 South Korean troops and over 60,000 U.S. troops. As reported by press agencies, the purpose of the maneuvers was to demonstrate the combat capabilities of the participating troops. The maneuvers were against the interests of the peoples in that area of the world, and had the effect of continuing the tension in Korea, despite the protest expressed by all Korean people.

AUTHORITIES LIFT RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON KOSOVO

AU082043 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The provincial secretary for internal affairs gave an order abrogating the order issued on 3 April 1981 which limited the movement of persons from 2000-0500 in the communes of Pristina, Podujevo, Lipljan, Glogovac and Vucitrn. The order takes effect immediately. [Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2000 GMT carries the same announcement, but adds Urosevac and Kosovska Mitrovica to the list of the communes in which the curfew was in force.]

Restriction of Movement Lifted

LD082038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Pristina, 8 Apr (TANJUG)--The provincial secretary of internal affairs of Kosovo today revoked the decree on the restriction of movement of citizens in the municipalities of Pristina, Podujevo, Lipljan, Vucitrn and Glogovac in the territory of this Yugoslav autonomous province. The measure was in effect since April 2 when it was imposed because of a threat to law and order by hostile activity.

The life in Kosovo is from day to day returning to normal. The busiest are the farmers who are taking advantage of the nice weather (the temperature today in Pristina was 17 degrees centigrade) to sow as many as possible hectares of the fruitful Kosovo plough-lands. Work in factories and mines is also carried out with intensity.

One of the activities being carried out in Kosovo the same as in all parts of Yugoslavia is the regular census which began on April 1. Owing to hostile activity, the census was somewhat slowed down in the (?last) days but has (?since) been accelerated in order to make up for the time lost.

MEDIA REACT TO ALBANIAN CRITICISM ON KOSOVO

Sundic Condemns Interference

LD081944 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] While the situation in Kosovo is returning to normal and while the entire Kosovo and Yugoslav public is unanimously condemning the recent events in the province, the newspaper of the Albanian party of labor, ZERI I POPULLIT, has now come out with its views and appraisals. Milika Sundic comments:

The leading Albanian newspaper, ZERI I POPULLIT, came out today with a commentary on the events in Kosovo. Contrary to our hopes and to common sense, ZERI I POPULLIT unreservedly supported the nationalists' savage behavior and their dark goals. In this way the Albanian leadership has taken the side of the blackest international reaction, which is trying to undermine the foundations of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its sovereignty and territorial integrity. ZERI I POPULLIT fully supports the version of those who provoked the unrest in Kosovo and attributes their ill deeds to Yugoslavia and its state and party leadership.

Though it tries to convince us that it is its good intention to develop and promote good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia, Albania has in fact clearly chosen to interfere openly in the internal affairs of our country. ZERI I POPULLIT rejects the Yugoslav state and party leadership's appraisals of the disturbances in Kosovo, which points to the conclusion that the fingers of neighboring Albania are also mixed in the events which have taken place over the past few days.

Without any reserve, ZERI I POPULLIT advocates that Kosovo should be, let us quote, liberated from Serbia and given the status of a republic. It is true that the Albanian paper's article says that the Republic of Kosovo, which the organ of the Albanian Party of Labor advocates, should be a part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but this cannot in the least conceal the real motive for Albania's behavior toward our country. In fact, Albania advocates the separation of Kosovo from the Socialist Republic of Serbia and also from Yugoslavia. What else, after all, can be meant by the open support for those who caused the disturbances in Kosovo and who demand Kosovo's separation from Yugoslavia?

Such behavior on Albania's part runs counter to Yugoslavia's striving and to our country's efforts to develop and promote good-neighborly relations between the two socialist countries. It also runs counter to the oft-repeated assurances made by Enver Hoxha that any threat to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia would also be a threat to Albania.

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who spoke about the events in Kosovo at a press conference held yesterday for Yugoslav and foreign journalists, quoted Enver Hoxha's above-mentioned statement when replying to a question about whether Albania was behind the events in Kosovo. Dolanc also expressed the hope that the Albanian Government had not changed this opinion. However, at least if one is to judge by the ZERI I POPULLIT article, it appears that Albania holds a different view today.

The nations and nationalities of Kosovo and, above all, the Albanians of Kosovo do not need to be looked after by anyone, not even by neighboring Albania. Only the communists and the working class of Kosovo, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the working class of Yugoslavia as a whole are entitled to take care of every part of Yugoslavia and solve the complex problems of our self-managing development without counsel offered from outside by anybody.

When attempts are made to destabilize Yugoslavia and attack its independence and freedom, no one other than Yugoslavia is called upon to oppose attempts of this kind. Relations between Yugoslavia and Albania can be built and developed only on the principles of full equality. noninterference in internal affairs, and strict respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Any other way is opposed to the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries. The road which neighboring Albania has opted for at the present juncture, either alone or in collusion with another, can serve only the interests of those forces in the world which mean no good either to Yugoslavia or to Albania.

Belgrade Radio Response

AU090852 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] In connection with the article in the Albanian daily ZERI I POPULLIT, our commentator Milutin Milenkovic says:

Fully aware of the sensitivity of relations among peoples and states in such a multicolored geopolitical area as the Balkans, the Yugoslavs have never resorted to unsupported or unproven accusations against other governments, parties and even less states with which, through the legacy of history, they share the same continental or regional position.

We are behaving in this manner also in the context of the serious unpleasant events in Kosovo. Before we determine the uncontrovertible facts, before we turn the clues of the investigation into firm indictments, we do not shout about the guilt of others.

What is more, we have heard clear self-critical statements about the shortcomings which various organs and organizations had manifested in the days before and even during the rioting of the irredentists in a part of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

In conformity with such a practice of Yugoslavia, Comrade Fadilj Hodza, Dusan Dragosavac and Stane Dolanc, for instance, manifested a full measure of care to preserve good-neighborly relations with Albania, too, refusing to point the finger at Tirana as the probable source of support to the destroyers of Yugoslavia without sufficiently convincing reasons to do so. Before representatives of the entire world public, Comrade Dolanc resolutely stood by the thesis that as an open democratic country, we must continue comprehensive cooperation with Albania, too.

And then, just today, Radio Tirana and the daily ZERI I POPULLIT made themselves heard with the typical nationalist impatience and maliciousness with which the Kosovo irredentists, too, speedily abandoned the demagogic socioeconomic slogans of 11 March, to present themselves with their full essence and full brutality as anti-Yugoslav counterrevolutionary separatists. If this writing of ZERI I POPULLIT shows the true position of their party and government, it does so unfortunately in a clear manner that causes concern. Asserting with unbelievable shortsightedness that it is not interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia, this Tirana tyrannical sanctimonious brotherhood demands that Kosovo be liberated from Serbia, and professes concern at the lack of democratic freedoms and political rights in Kosovo.

The only surviving unmitigated Stalinist sociopolitical system, the only hermetically isolated country of Europe whose citizens cannot even dream about the level of human political freedoms and standard of living which Kosovo has reached precisely thanks to the Yugoslav community, is raising its voice, which is more than absurd and cynical. It is a crude political and propaganda intervention in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. Striving to undermine the Yugoslav community of self-managing peoples and nationalities, whose life is based on their own self-determination, these Albanian media act as though they have forgotten the strategically important fact that Yugoslavia, such as it is, peace-loving and nonbloc, objectively also protects the existence of Albania. Until recently the Albanian leaders also understood that and clearly wrote it in the same newspaper. And as regards the danger that the present games around Kosovo represent for the entire sensitive equilibrium of forces in Europe and for world peace, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Presidency, issued a sufficiently clear warning about this in Pristina in recent days.

Why is Tirana now resorting to anti-Yugoslav activities? At present we can only surmise about that, but we resolutely refuse to join in these games. Various liberators who, coming from the wolves' dens of fascism, the information and other bureaus of Stalinism and other imperialist bases, invaded our country and liberated us from each other until we all, together, liberated ourselves from all of them once and for all, are too well known to us and still remembered by the testimony of our scars, of unhealed wounds on our bodies and of graves. The world has heard the extraordinarily well argued and firm words of Fadilj Hodza, people's hero of Yugoslavia, on the share of the Kosovo Albanians in that liberation struggle and in building Yugoslavia, and on the mutual indissoluble ties among and the vital importance of all individual parts of Yugoslavia for its whole.

As regards Tirana's warning that neither the Versailles, London nor any other imperialist agreements will ever again be made on the backs of the Albanian people, we must call attention to the fact that this Socialist Federal Yugoslavia was not founded by any such agreements or by any big powers or imperialism. On the contrary, we were created by our joint struggle for freedom and revolution against all those forces and against all conquests. We were formed by the Titoist program of the Yugoslav communist party that also provided invaluable assistance to Albania in saving itself from Zogu's feudalism, and subsequently in protecting itself against various plans and specific proposals to swallow it. The fact is that without this Yugoslavia, the fate of the Albanian people in Albania would be considerably different and even less enviable than it is today.

No matter how we are ready for good-neighborly cooperation, we will always be even more resolute in rejecting any interference and any attempts of foreign guardianship over any part of Yugoslavia. If anyone is deceiving himself in this respect, he will have to pay a high price until he understands that.

Pristina Daily's Reply

AU091047 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The daily RILINDJA, in its issue tomorrow, carries a commentary entitled "A Striking Attack by Tirana Daily ZERI I POPULLIT," which says:

Radio Tirana today broadcast excerpts from an article published today in the Tirana daily ZERI I POPULLIT, about the latest events in Kosovo. This article is full of untruths and malicious assessments, which in essence mark a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of our country, and are in deep contradiction with the positions and broad interests of the Albanian nationality and all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The RILINDJA commentary then says: According to Radio Tirana, ZERI I POPULLIT accuses us of disinformation about the causes of the recent hostile demonstrations in Kosovo, as well as of measures which have been taken to combat the assault and actions of the enemy whose aim was counterrevolution. The true causes and aims of these demonstrations were assessed by the Albanian nationality itself, together with all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, as they actually were: Hostile and counterrevolutionary, with the aim of endangering the stability, unity and independence of all Yugoslavia.

The Albanian people in Kosovo and Yugoslavia have assessed with popular wisdom and maturity that this was a case of organized activities of the enemy who, for the purpose of his action, gathered round himself [words indistinct] on a nationalist and irredentist platform. ZERI I POPULLIT negates our assessments and the measures which the legitimate organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo appplied on the basis of the Constitution and law so as to suppress the activity of the enemy, who tried to destroy the basic achievements of our revolution.

ZERI I POPULLIT ascribes our assessments and measures in a chauvinist manner to the Serbian people, with the aim of creating hatred and conflicts among nationalities. The fact is, however, that the Serbian people, as well as all other peoples and nationalities of our country and organs and leaderships of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY, expressed their solidarity with the substance of our assessments and promised assistance in taking our measures.

Also on this occasion, within this context ZERI I POPULLIT, with the grossest possible form of spiritual custodianship and in the most malicious manner possible, again makes assessments about the backwardness, poverty, misery and absence of democratic freedoms and political rights in our country, while juggling with figures and quotations taken out of context in a way known from the arsenal of the most sinister propaganda. The great achievements of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Albanian nationality in all fields are already well known, achievements which we have brought about--with the full support of our community over the past 35 years--in socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, the community of equal peoples and nationalities. These achievements are so great, that few like them have been recorded anywhere in the world, with a nationality or in an area, including the development of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania itself.

We will not emphasize these achievements today, since the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia knows them very well, just as they are well known throughout the world, including by the Albanian people in Albania.

Therefore, to deny these achievements and [words indistinct] assessments about misery means to be completely blind or blinded by the bureaucratic-dogmatic and nationalistic propaganda.

Why is ZERI I POPULLIT concealing our development? The inevitable conclusion is that its concern grows in parallel with the growth of our development. Is it possible that they are bothered, that they are alarmed by the development of our province and the prosperity of the Albanians in Yugoslavia? Is it that they are alarmed by the political and national freedoms and the democratic, socialist, self-managing life of the Albanians in our country? ZERI I POPULLIT unscrupulously speculates with the fact that the people of Kosovo took to the streets to demonstrate and express discontent.

It was neither the people of Kosovo nor the Albanian nationality that took to the streets to demonstrate. On the contrary, they condemned this in a massive way, described it as a hostile act and rejected the hostile, nationalistic and irrendentist slogans of the enemy, which misled a smaller part of the youth and citizens.

ZERI I POPULLIT in the most [word indistinct] manner ascribes to the Albanian nationality a demand to be freed from the Serbian [word indistinct]. With what right and intentions does ZERI I POPULLIT do this, when it is well known that the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia is free and enjoys equality with all the peoples and nationalities of our country; when it is known that under our federative system, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as a community of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and Muslims enjoying equal rights, is a constituent of the federation, that it has its own Constitution and is a part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as the result of the freely expressed will of the Albanian nationality and of all peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia.

The Albanian nationality is aware that the demand for a republic contains an attempt to break the constitutional order, stability and integrity of our country. It is precisely with these goals in mind that the enemy, particularly Albanian nationalism and irredentism, put forward the slogan on the republic, and ZERI I POPULLIT has now joined these goals. This makes the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT's claim that it is in favor of the Constitution, stability and independence of our country sound even stranger. This is the position of the Albanian nationality and of other peoples and nationalities of Kosovo, as well as of our country, in connection with the well-known hostile slogan about the republic.

With the demogogic and hostile slogan on the republic, ZERI I POPULLIT in fact appears as an advocate and drummer of the most reactionary and hostile forces of the Albanian nationality, and leads one to suspect: Could it be that it is the instigator, or the kitchen, in which these hostile tendencies are being cooked and stirred up? If so, then ZERI I POPULLIT assumes historic responsibility. For this reason, ZERI I POPULLIT's claim that it works for the respect of the SFRY constitutional order and for our stability and independence sounds like a farce.

It appears, however, that on this occasion ZERI I POPULLIT forgot the earlier claims of the highest leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the importance of Yugoslavia's stability and independence as a vital problem of the stability and independence of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania itself. We do not accept the messages of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT either as honest, pure or noble. On the contrary, we consider them unacceptable, impermissible and malicious, and as messages aimed at encouraging hostile forces. The problem of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, which ZERI I POPULLIT accentuates, has been resolved by the Albanians themselves, together with all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, in the creation of this community and in their work on the further enrichment of equality, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in our self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia. For this reason, we need neither help nor spiritual custodianship either by ZERI I POPULLIT or anyone else.

In the aforementioned article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, the phrases on preserving friendship with the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia sound funny, while its readiness to help Albanian brothers sounds funny and offensive. The truth is that all this looks more like a threat than a readiness for cooperation.

Even during these difficult moments which we are experiencing, in spite of the gross attacks by ZERI I POPULLIT, we point out our readiness for the further development of good-neighborliness between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and within this framework for the equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, without any interference in each other's internal affairs [words indistinct]. However, the political platform manifested in the ZERI I POPULLIT article, with such a flagrant interference in our internal affairs, causes our doubts about the (?sincerity) of the other side.

The Albanians in Yugoslavia identify Albanian nationalism, chauvinism and irredentism with the most reactionary forces of Albanian nationality. When ZERI I POPULLIT labels our attack on these reactionary forces as discrediting the Kosovo youth and people, then we rightly ask: Who is ZERI I POPULLIT concerned about? For to defend Albanian nationalism, chauvinism and irredentism means to discredit the Albanian nation itself.

We are deeply concerned, both as the Albanian nationality and as citizens of Yugoslavia, because ZERI I POPULLIT cites [words indistinct] of previous centuries. Socialist self-managing Yugoslavia was not created by the treaties of London and Versailles, but by the blood shed in the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution of all its peoples and nationalities, including the Albanian nationality. References to the treaties of London and Versailles, and the invocation of all states, small and big, is nothing else but, objectively, an invitation to the imperialist and hegemonistic forces to interfere in (?the internal affairs) of Yugoslavia and Albania, with the aim of threatening peace in this part of the Balkans. This kind of political adventurism may lead to suicide. The Albanian people as a whole, and history, could never forgive that.

An article such as that in ZERI I POPULLIT is unacceptable and will not mislead anyone in our country, just as it will not blunt our sharpness and the effects of our struggle against the enemy. On the contrary, we will be even more united in this struggle, RILINDJA concludes.

MORE LEADERSHIP, POPULAR REACTION ON KOSOVO

Bodies Receive Support

LD081440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG)--The resolve to defend the gains of the revolution and of self-management development as well as support for the measures taken and criticism of the hostile actions in Kosovo are contained in all the telegrams which continue to arrive in large numbers at the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Kosovo League of Communists provincial committee Presidium.

A telegram has been sent from the joint session of the Council of the Islamic Community and the Presidency of the Association of Muslim Clergy Organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia which was held in Pristina. The telegram criticizes the hostile demonstrations and supports the measures taken to defend the constitutional order and preserve the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

A telegram from the Islamic religious community in Skopje emphasizes that the news about the nationalistic and irredentist demonstrations was received with bitterness.

The telegram says that the Islamic community has never enjoyed such prosperity and such complete religious national and social freedom as it does today in self-management Socialist Yugoslavia.

Youth Federation Presidium

AU081626 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Slobodan Reljic report]

[Text] The Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation discussed today the recent events in Kosovo. The statement issued points out that young people from all over the country most sharply condemn the hostile activities by groups and individuals in that province. Slobodan Reljic reports:

Fully accepting the positions and views of the organized socialist forces of our society, the youth organizations and young people in every community will advocate that all forms of nationalism be combated energetically and without compromise. Our dynamic social development entails certain contradictions, and for that reason we must be more sensitive and more vigilant, it was said. It was also pointed out that the struggle for stabilization remains a priority task in such a way that even greater attention will be paid to the issues of employment, development, the standard of living of students and pupils, housing construction, vocational training reform and other fields in which most youths have the most interest. The youth relay race, as a symbol of brotherhood and unity, will continue to run as a confirmation of all our views and strivings, as a pledge to Tito that the youths will unshakably follow his road, it was stressed at the session of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation.

Kosovo Communists

AU081630 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Pristina, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--From their meeting yesterday, communists of the Trepca lead and zinc smelting plant of Kosovska Mitrovica sent the following telegram to the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and to the provincial committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo:

"We communists of the Trepca lead and zinc smelting plant sharply condemn the hostile demonstrations and thus express our full readiness to fight with all means against such and similar hostile activities. Also on this occasion, as always in the past, the communists of Trepca firmly support the LCY policy."

Communists and workers of the Metaliku work organization of Djakovica held a meeting today and sharply condemned the activities of hostile forces in the province. In a telegram to the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and to the provincial committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, participants of the meeting express their full support for the LCY policy and course and for the measures that are being taken against the hostile activity and stress their full readiness to defend the achievements of our revolution and our socialist self-managing development.

Kosovo Popular Reaction

AU081635 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Pristina, 3 Apr (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Presidium of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo are constantly receiving telegrams from work collectives, the sociopolitical organizations, local communities and cultural, educational and other institutions, which most sharply condemn the hostile demonstrations and express unanimous support for the measures taken against these hostile activities.

The messages of communists, working people, citizens and young people from all circles in the province particularly stress readiness to consistently proceed along Tito's road in building our socialist self-managing society and in strengthening the brotherhood and unity and togetherness of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

"We extend full support to the LCY policy," the telegram of workers of the Intedj textile combine of Gnjilane states. Some 2,000 workers of this large collective say that they will not allow anyone to threaten the achievements of the socialist revolution and building.

Similar telegrams were sent to the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and to the provincial committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo by workers of yesterday's afternoon shift to the Milan Zecar oil factory and the Tubes factory of Urosevac, pupils and teachers of the Emil Duraku primary school of Prizren and many others.

We Resolutely Condemn the Activity of Hostile Elements

"We, Tito's workers, worker self-managers, youths, members of the League of Communists, Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and others living in our midst, united and together, more resolute than ever before, unanimously condemn the hostile activity and outburst of a group of students. The positions of the Presidency and the sociopolitical organizations of Kosovo and Serbia are also our positions.

"The words of Dzavid Nimani, president of the Kosovo Presidency, are also the words and positions of the Kosovo working people, so that we, workers of the Balkan rubber factory, fully welcome them and promise that we will implement them," the telegram sent by workers of the Balkan factory of Suva Reka to the LCY Central Committee Presidium says.

A similar telegram was also sent to the LCY Central Committee by communists and other working people of the Metalka work organization of Djakovica.

"At our meeting held on 2 April," the telegram says, "we sharply condemned and dissassociated ourselves from the hostile phenomena and activities in Pristina, while supporting the LCY platform and the measures which the League of Communists of Kosovo is taking against the hostile activity, and we are prepared to defend all achievements of the revolution and our socialist building."

We Are Firmly Standing on Tito's Road

"Dear comrades," the telegram of the Communal Conference of the Kosovska Mitrovica SAWP sent to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium says," we have more firmly closed our ranks than ever before, we firmly stand on Tito's road and we express our maximal support and readiness to defend the achievements of our revolution, and the brotherhood and unity that are its greatest values.

"The SAWP Communal Conference, the working people, citizens and youth of Kosovska Mitrovica, most energetically condemn the goals of the nationalist and hostilely disposed elements who are trying to disturb our socialist self-managing system and freedom acquired by blood," the telegram to the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium says, among other things.

The communal committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of the National Liberation War of Kosovska Mitrovica says in a telegram sent to the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium that "it most energetically condemns the demonstrations and goals of the nationalist and hostile elements, who attacked our greatest and most shining achievements, our socialist system, brotherhood and unity, freedom, independence and our self-managing development."

"Just as always in the past, we stand firmly and unshakably on Tito's road, while expressing our conviction, our full determination and readiness to defend the achievements of the national liberation struggle and revolution for which the peoples and nationalities of our republic and the entire country made enormous sacrifices," the aforementioned telegram says.

Croatian LC Official

LD081956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Zagreb, 8 Apr (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Croatia Milka Planinc said here today that the recent demonstrations and hostile actions in the Province of Kosovo confirm that outside pressures on Yugoslavia are increasingly manifested, especially in recent time, in various forms of special war.

Milka Planinc placed the events in Kosovo within the framework of present, very complex international economic and political relations which are becoming more and more strained through bloc rivalry.

The president of the League of Communists of the Republic of Croatia spoke at a regular annual conference of the republican organization of reserve officers and non-commissioned officers. The reserve officers and non-commissioned officers agreed at the meeting that their activity in the field of training of territorial defence units be considerably expanded. The conference decided that, now that the youth has been successfully capacitated for the needs of social self-protection and total national defence it should also become included in the territorial defence units in all municipalities and neighbourhood communities of this Yugoslav republic.

SLOVENE DAILY SEES KOSOVO EVENTS UNITING COUNTRY

AU091024 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Jak Koprivic commentary]

[Text] The announcements by the presidencies of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Serbia on the events of the past few days in Kosovo are unambiguous: It is a matter of organized activities against the constitutional system of our self-managing socialist community, against the freedom, independence and integrity of the SFRY.

This is not the first time that we are faced with attempts at such activities. The entire history of the new Yugoslavia knows of uncountable forms of overt and covert attacks on its freedom, independence and integrity. But we have always replied to these pressures and attacks with a resolute "no," and this time again they are denounced by a majority of the people of Kosovo, all peoples and nationalities, all Yugoslavia and each of its parts. As always, we know this time, too, to distinguish between social demands, social unrest, a criticism of errors and an attack on our integrity. We have known how to defend the integrity of Yugoslavia, and we will know how to defend it and protect it resolutely and with all means. There are wrong calculations again. The events in Kosovo draw us even closer together and have compacted all our forces on the chosen socialist self-managing and nonaligned road. They strengthen our awareness and responsibility that we must get organized in every community in such a way that we will always be up to the demands of our time, be responsible critics of our own practice and at the same time be responsible builders of new things. Above all, the events in Kosovo will not and must not divert us from confronting our present political tasks, particularly from deepening of our self-managing democracy; or from solving the economic problems, which nobody denies are difficult and demand remunerations, since our future and everthing that we have depends on how we master them. We can achieve all this only with even more responsibility and seriousness, which is to say, respecting and implementing the policy adopted, everywhere.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON DJURANOVIC VISIT TO AUSTRIA

AU071000 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Vienna, 4 Apr (TANJUG)--In connection with the official and friendly visit of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Austria, a joint Yugoslav-Austrian communique was released which reads:

At the invitation of Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, paid an official and friendly visit to Austria from 2-4 April 1981.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, was received by Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria. President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic also visited the Austrian Parliament and had talks with representatives.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky reviewed the development of Yugoslav-Austrian relations and exchanged views on current international issues.

Those participating in the talks from the Yugoslav side were: Novak Pribicevic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria; Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council for foreign political questions; and Trajko Trajkovski, adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Those participating in the talks from the Austrian side were: Dr Willibald Pahr, federal minister for foreign affairs; Dr Josef Staribacher, federal minister of commerce, trade and industry; Helmut Leidermann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to Yugoslavia; and other personalities.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky noted with satisfaction that the relations and cooperation between the two countries are developing successfully and in the spirit of good-neighborliness.

It was emphasized that the intensification of contacts and the strengthening of links between the SFRY Government and the Republic of Austria, as well as among the Yugoslav socialist republics and provinces and the Austrian federal provinces, cities and municipalities contribute significantly to a positive development of Yugoslav-Austrian relations, and to expanding cooperation.

Positive Role of Minorities

The two sides confirmed their interest in promoting relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria, and in this connection issues and fields were determined to which full attention will be paid.

The two premiers examined with particular attention the questions pertaining to the position and development of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria, proceeding from the positions contained in the Yugoslav-Austrian communique of 10 April 1980 on the visit of Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky to Yugoslavia. Both sides emphasized the positive role of minorities as a bridge for strengthening mutual understanding of the two countries, and as an important factor in developing good-neighborly relations. The two premiers stressed the importance of a comprehensive development of the Croat and Slovene national minorities in Austria as a precondition for preserving their national identity. Also on this occasion, the Austrian side confirmed its readiness to fulfill all the obligations resulting from the state treaty, as well as other obligations stemming from international law.

The Austrian side will do everything to ensure the survival and successful development of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria, and to effectively guarantee the respect of their languages and national characteristics, and a comprehensive development of their culture, education, social forms of life and their economic position. To this effect, both sides agreed that a dialogue and cooperation between the Austrian Federal Government and representatives of the Croat and Slovene national minorities represents the best road for solving all questions dealing with their position and right.

The two sides agreed that the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries at all levels, and the development of friendly relations, ought to contribute to a more rapid solution of all issues dealing with the position and rights of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria.

The two sides agreed to intensify their efforts aimed at promoting economic cooperation, and in this connection they stressed the importance of higher and more modern forms of economic cooperation and production cooperation, including the energy field, on a long-term basis. They stressed the need to take measures to stimulate and balance commodity exchange. The importance of further developing cooperation in the field of transportation and tourist trade was also stressed. The two sides agreed to continue to make efforts aimed at promoting economic cooperation in the border areas and friendly links between the populations of neighboring areas, within the framework of developing overall Yugoslav-Austrian good-neighborly relations.

The two sides devoted special attention to the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily working in Austria and their families. They came out for promoting the conditions of their life and work. Proceeding from the talks held between the appropriate Yugoslav and Austrian organs, the Austrian side promised to examine the possibilities for improvements in this field.

Satisfaction was expressed over the development of cultural-educational and scientific-technical cooperation, including the strengthening of links and intensification of direct cooperation between the scientific institutions and universities of the two countries.

The two sides agreed to continue with constructive efforts aimed at full implementation of the 1923 agreement on archives, taking account in this connection about the accords reached within the framework of talks on implementing this agreement.

Concern Over Deteriorated International Situation

The two premiers expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation. The rivalry of the blocs and the policy of spheres of interest, the acceleration of the arms race in all forms, the use and threat of force in interstate relations, interference in the internal affairs of other countries, as well as the fact that the existing hotbeds of crisis have not been regulated, that new hotbeds of crisis are appearing and that the key problems of international economic relations have not been resolved, represent a serious threat to the freedom, independence and integrity of states, as well as to peace and security in the world.

The two sides exchanged views on current hotbeds of crisis in the world. They agreed on the indispensability of investing energetic efforts on the part of the entire international community to find just and lasting solutions for all hotbeds of crisis and international problems by peaceful means, on the basis of the UN Charter principles.

The two sides particularly reviewed the course and results of work of the Madrid CSCE meeting, particularly in connection with a European disarmament conference, the process of detente in Europe, strengthening confidence and the continuity of the CSCE.

The two sides expressed the conviction that it is indispensable to make further efforts for a constant and consistent development of cooperation, and for strengthening security in Europe and the Mediterranean on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, while making efforts to implement all its provisions. In this sense, the importance of constructive, joint activity and the contribution of the European neutral and nonaligned countries were emphasized.

The two premiers stressed the need to make the maximal efforts toward halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to begin the process of real disarmament, pointing in this connection to the special responsibility of countries with the largest military potentials. Coming out for consistently implementing the proposals and decisions of the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, the two sides stressed the importance of thorough preparations for holding the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament devoted to this problem.

Problem of the New Economic System

The two sides agree that, in view of the more difficult international situation, it is necessary to make new efforts to solve the most important and urgent international economic problems, particularly problems pertaining to the developing countries. The solution of these problems would contribute to creating a new international economic system. In this connection, it is particularly necessary to take into account the least developed countries.

In this context, in the view of the two sides, it is particularly important to achieve an accord as soon as possible on starting global talks within the UN framework which should reflect the common interest and responsibility of every country in accordance with its general economic potential.

The two premiers also agreed that the proposed meeting of the heads of state or governments of a number of developed and developing countries on cooperation and development, in Mexico, at the initiative of the Mexican President Lopez Portillo and Austrian Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky, should give a positive impetus to promoting international economic cooperation and facilitating the reaching of agreement on global talks.

The two sides stressed the role and importance of the nonaligned policy as an influential factor in international relations. The two sides stressed the great importance, in the present deteriorated international situation, which is being played by the activity of the movement of nonaligned countries on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, and for preserving peace and stability in the world, as well as for solving mankind's current problems.

During the talks, which passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, a proximity or identity of views was expressed on the questions discussed. The two sides expressed the conviction that this visit, as well as the talks held on that occasion, will contribute to the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation between Austria and Yugoslavia, and peace and security in this region.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, invited Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

FOOD EXPORT CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD081236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1101 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG)--A contract for exports of major quantities of Yugoslav-made food products to the Soviet Union has been signed here. This contract was signed by several enterprises for Yugoslavia and the Soyuzplodimport enterprise of Moscow for the Soviet Union.

More than forty Yugoslav enterprises are to export, through Vocarkoop and Genex firms of Belgrade, 26 million dollars in processed fruits and vegetables. This contract will be expanded by another 12 million dollars in Moscow in the coming days.

Another contract signed yesterday covers the exports of ready-to-serve dishes, pasta, children's food and spices to the value of 18 million dollars. It will be carried out by several enterprises, such as Centroprom of Belgrade, Astra of Zagreb, Emona of Ljubljana, etc.

The Moscow Soyuzplodimport is expected to import more than 100 million dollars in goods from Yugoslavia this year.

In fact, these are some of the first concrete contracts to carry out this year's protocol on exchanges of goods and services between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Bilateral deliveries between the two countries should reach the amount of 5,500 million dollars.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY MINISTER VASILIYEV

LD090842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG)--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, today received Lev B. Vasilyev, deputy minister of the USSR automotive industry of the USSR and general director of the Soviet "Kamaz" truck factory, who is on a visit to our country. During the meeting, they exchanged views on the present cooperation and possibilities of further expansion of cooperation between "Prva Petoletka" of Trstenik and the "Kamaz" automotive institute.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 7 APRIL

LD080920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG)--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today with the participation of the federation. The Presidium discussed the implementation of tasks in economic relations with other countries as well as social actions and measures which should be taken in federal organs and organizations in order to more quickly resolve topical economic problems. Introductory reports were submitted by Veselin Djuranovic and Dusan Dragosavac. The Presidium established the criteria for selecting students for the 1-year course at the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School in Kumrovec for the 1981-82 school year. Other issues within the regular jurisdiction of the Presidium were also discussed at the session.

MIKULIC, DURATOVIC ATTEND BELGRADE LCY MEETING

LD090838 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] A 2-day consultative meeting on the role and tasks and the organization of the municipal organization of the League of Communists opened in Belgrade today as part of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and the congresses and conferences in the republics and provinces. The meeting was opened by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the introductory report was submitted by Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Durutovic noted among other things that the municipal organization of the League of Communists was establishing itself increasingly successfully as the highest LCY organ in the commune, as the place where initiatives and proposals are made by the basic LCY organizations and where other factors come into play in the solving of the vital ideo-political problems of the working people.